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France Rushes Record Arms Outlay; Russia Faces Test in European Role

Events Tend to Halt Moscow's Advance in Diplomacy

Going Too Fast

Prestige Won by Military Alliance With France Reduced by Blunders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Russia has played an increasingly important role in European affairs since its admission to the League of Nations in September, 1934.

In the Ethiopian conflict it was Russia which pushed hardest, after Great Britain, for sanctions against Italy. In the attempt to reorganize the Danubian countries, it was Russia which sought to take the place of Italy as the guarantor of Austrian independence and generally to secure the hegemony of central Europe. In the Rhineland dispute it was Russia which was the cause or the excuse of the German decision to remilitarize, and it was Russia which, though not a Locarnian power, urged strong measures against Germany.

Complete Reversal

Whether Russian intervention is for bad or for good is doubtless a matter of opinion. But the importance of the fact of Russian intervention can hardly be exaggerated.

There has been a complete reversal of Russia's political situation in Europe since that day when, against strong opposition, open and occult, Russia was permitted to join the League and take a seat among the Great Powers at the Council table.

It is beginning to be said that Russia has overplayed its hand. Those who, by personal experience or by the study of recent history, are aware of the doubtful and destructive part which Imperial Russia played in prewar Europe, are wondering whether the substitution of the Soviet regime for the Tsarist regime has really changed the fundamental position, or made Russia a less enigmatic factor in European diplomacy.

Encirclement of 1914

Any proper distribution of the blame for 1914-1918 would allot a large share to Russia. By its military alliance with France it gave Germany the impression of encirclement. The intrigues of those days make sorry reading. And afterward it cannot be forgotten that Russia deserted its allies at Brest Litovsk, although they had made singularly little effort to encourage its cooperation. Hence the questionings even in France of the true military utility of the alliance which Pierre Etienne Flandin was so intent on ratifying, at the price of the denunciation by Germany of the Locarno Treaty.

Undoubtedly Maxim Litvinoff has proved himself to be an exceedingly capable Foreign Minister. But it may turn out that he has gone a little too fast and has shown his hand prematurely.

A mistake, which may have considerable consequences for the influence of Russia, was made when, taking advantage of Italy's ostracism and its preoccupation with the Ethiopian adventure, Russia boldly staked out its claim to the protectorship—the overlordship—of the Danube.

Pact With Prague

It had concluded a military pact with Czechslovakia converting the little country—which would be the first to succumb to any German attack, and therefore should have behaved with special prudence—into an aerial base to be used eventually against Germany.

For Russia is separated from Germany by a wide strip of Polish territory, and Poland may be regarded as hostile to Russia, and could hardly give permission to Russia to send airplanes or troops across its territory. Whereas Czechoslovakia is within jumping distance of the Ukraine, and the calculation is to employ it as Russia's defensive anti-German aviation camp.

Roumania, as a fellow-member of the Little Entente, was expected to follow the lead of Czechoslovakia. But recent events have cooled the ardor of Roumania of Russsia.

Roumania has a long common frontier with Russia, but that is not necessarily an argument in favor of a Russian alliance. It may, on the contrary, be an argument against, especially as Russia may some day revive its claims to Bessarabia, which was attributed to Roumania

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British Break Rules, Portugal Charges

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 28

PORTUGAL yesterday served notice on the international "hands-off Spain" committee that she retains the right to withdraw from it at any moment.

In a note to the Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the body, she pointed out that she joined the committee on the understanding that the committee's own rules would be observed.

These rules, Portugal claimed in the note, have been violated by the British Government in that the latter forwarded to the committee without due investigation complaints against Germany, Italy and Portugal alleging they were furnishing arms to the Spanish insurgents.

French Air Force And Army to Get $460,000,000 More

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—France's war chest of extraordinary credits, flung wide open to finance a giant program for the development of its fighting forces, called today for the expenditure of nearly 10,000,000,000 francs or $460,000,000.

Approval of a 5,000,000,000-francs outlay for the air force by Socialist ministers, who once opposed increased armaments, followed earlier voting of an extraordinary 4,200,000,000-franc fund for the army in 1937.

Navy Bill to Come

The navy still has to present its bill, and further appropriations were expected for the northern frontier fortifications.

Authoritative sources said the Government intended to place unusual national defense expenses outside the ordinary budget.

Minister of Finance Vincent Auriol told the Cabinet that the ordinary budget deficit for 1937 would be about 1,500,000,000 francs.

Financial Program

The revised financial program was reported to be built around five points:

1. An increase in income taxes for all residents earning annually more than 60,000 francs ($2760) and 80,000 francs ($3680).
2. Substitution of a 6 per cent tax on production for the present tax on business which has brought complaints from smaller merchants and shopkeepers.
3. An increase in the present 25 per cent tax on dividends from foreign securities.
4. Reduction of taxes on domestic securities, to be balanced by new taxes on dividends and interest payments.
5. Elimination of the 10 per cent tax on government bonds in preparation for a reduction of interest on all government securities.

Rome Accuses Moscow of 20 Recent Violations of 'Hands Off Spain'

Demands Inquiry

Portugal Reported Ready to Withdraw From London Non-Intervention Talks

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Italy denouncing Soviet Russia for 20 alleged new violations of the "Hands-Off-Spain" agreement, today demanded an investigation to establish the facts.

Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador to London, made the charges and demands to the Earl of Plymouth, British chairman of the committee, as it went into session for an afternoon meeting.

Dates and details of the alleged Russian violations were included in the Grandi protest, and he asked that the Soviets be called upon for an immediate explanation.

Warning by Portugal

Portugal last night served notice on the committee that it may withdraw at any moment. It contended that rules of the group had been violated by the British Government when the British forwarded to the committee, without investigation, Spanish and Soviet charges that Italy, Germany and Portugal had broken faith by sending arms to the Spanish insurgents.

Lisbon also is reported ready to recognize the Provisional Insurgent Government in Spain.

Russia's Position

Russia, ready with new charges against the fascist states, also was on record before the committee with what amounted to notice it would withdraw if it did not get its own way.

A double desertion, committee members said, undoubtedly would mean collapse of the nonintervention group.

The subcommittee had before it, among other things, a suggestion that the meetings of the full group be opened to the public.

The nonintervention negotiations started out under a strict pledge that the delegates would maintain the closest secrecy, confining disclosures of proceedings to formal communiqués issued by the committee.

News Leakages Protested

Russia, however, first kicked over the traces by releasing a note which touched off the first mutual charges by fascists and communists concerning alleged aid sent to Spanish belligerents.

Italy requested today's meeting of the subcommittee "to investigate leakages" of information. However, the Rome Government has been among those which have failed to hew to the line in confining charges to official committee statements.

Madrid reports plenty of food for long siege: Page 5.

Military situation in Spain today: Page 5.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Oct. 28

President—Promises Housing Betterment

President Roosevelt hazards one of the few specific pledges he has made in the campaign. In his speech dedicating the new Roosevelt park in Manhattan's East Side, the President pledges himself, if re-elected, to promote a great national housing program. On the score of housing, the New Deal fell far short of expectations, although the New Dealers insist they did not fall but were pushed by land owners and landlords who effectively fought the Administration's projects.

The Roosevelt campaign has been mainly one of standing on the record. Even some of the President's followers are complaining because few specific commitments are being made. Yet his speeches are replete with general implications, as, for instance, his recent pledge that he would support private enterprise so long as it did not violate social well-being.

Recovery—Steel Dividends Rise to Normal

Factory whistles blow a rhapsody in recovery-time today.

The United States Steel Corporation resumes normal dividend payments. Quarterly earnings of $13,636,177, largest since 1930, are reported. United States steel production booms ahead at a fraction more than 63 per cent capacity. This is a lift from a general industrial nadir of 14 per cent capacity production, to which the steel mills had sunk in 1933.

Weekly statements disclose indexes for major industrial activities near or at the normal mark. Rumors of wage increases for steel employees persists, although no confirmation is forthcoming. But four big meat packing concerns in Chicago are preparing to clip a 7 per cent wage increase into the pay envelopes of 100,000 employees next Monday. The United States Department of Commerce announces that American business for the first time since May has sold more goods abroad than it has purchased. Exports exceed imports by $4,442,000 for September.

Blum—Acts to Locate Power in French Press

Premier Léon Blum is apparently resolved to match a free press with a nation of readers equally free to discern the influences back of their newspapers.

He announces that his Government will introduce two bills, one designed to end "personal defamation," the other to reveal the sources of a paper's revenue.

The French Press has frequently been charged with being one of the most venal in the world. Premier Blum takes the position that a press free to misrepresent and distort the news, while concealing the power behind the scenes, actually places intellectual shackles upon the people.

These bills are expected merely to bring the press into broad daylight and to end the present situation in which it is frequently impossible to determine when an article is news and when it is paid-for propaganda.

Browder—Holds to Campaign Against Odds

Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President of the United States, discovers that the path of a Communist in the United States is

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Torch of Freedom Gives High Welcome

'Liberty' Stands Ready To Rededicate Her Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Rededication of the Statute of Liberty upon its fiftieth anniversary here today to the highest ideals of international good will and of world citizenship has thrown new emphasis upon the symbolism of the great monument which for half a century has stood in New York harbor as an important point of contact between the cultures of the Old World and the New.

While official ceremonies, sponsored by the United States National Park Service, are intended as a substantial re-enactment of the exercises when President Cleveland and a company of American and French dignitaries dedicated the statute on Oct. 28, 1886, they could do little more than call attention to the silent testimony of "Our Lady in Green," whose message to a world yearning for political and moral freedom has gone forth each hour since she was established upon the rocky pedestal of Bedloe Island.

Alsatian Sculptor

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, young Alsatian sculptor, who was commissioned to fashion the statue as a gift to America from the French people, saw Liberty in the form of a woman breaking the bonds of tyranny and extending the light of freedom to the world. And just so have millions seen her lighting the gateway to the New World and serving as a beacon to the Old.

Behind the more obvious message of Liberty, however, are the conditions of her freedom, and these, as explained in Bartholdi's work, ordinarily are not visible except upon close inspection. Realizing the value of this additional element of symbolism, John J. Heimburger, ranger-historian in the National Park Service, has prepared an inscription which today was seen inside the base. It says:

"A chain and broken shackles lie at the feet of Liberty to indicate that she has freed herself from tyranny. Freed of her chains, Liberty has grasped in her right hand a lighted torch with which to light the world and lead all free peoples to clearer happiness."

The 50 years elapsed since the torch of the statue was first lighted have seen "the lady" change from the wonder of the United States to a figure whose size no longer dazzles the imagination of tourists, since material things have grown so much. Trans-Atlantic vessels now dwarf her as they pass up the Hudson River, while the Empire State Building and Rockefeller Center are new and larger landmarks to which sightseers look.

Symbolism Remains

Yet this removal of emphasis upon mere physica proportions was seen here today as serving only to heighten the precious symbolism closely identified with a free people, and far from losing interest, the Statue of Liberty appeared to be shown against a finer background of confidence and hope.

For America, engrossed though it may be with things that are new, still loves the Statue of Liberty and holds it in reverence. What matter if her bronze plates have been corroded, or if more exciting sights can be had in Manhattan? Are not Liberty's ideals still fine and fresh, and do not the broken shackles, actually as well as symbolically, still lie at her feet?

To confirm this affection, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Photo by Rinehart; Wide World; International

Bartholdi's Statue in Upper Bay of New York Harbor

Left—Close-Up of Monument on Bedloe Island.
Upper Center—Aerial View of Isle and Shipping
Upper Right—View of Figure and Pedestal
Inset—Broken Shackles at Goddess's Feet
Lower Right—Climbing the Stairs Within the Structure

Mixed Reception Greets Roosevelt in New York

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH ROOSEVELT PARTY, NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Congested areas of Brooklyn and Manhattan gave President Roosevelt a vociferous old-time reception today, but Wall Street and the financial section were noticeably cool as the Democratic procession of automobiles wound through the great city, in a well-planned preliminary election exhibition, leading up to the grand climax of the next few days.

Tribute to Statue of Liberty

Wall Street itself, which has its own ideas about President Roosevelt, gave the Chief Executive a few scattering boos, and thereby caused much more happiness to the White House secretariat than tumultuous applause of thousands would have caused elsewhere. Wall Street's opposition, they seemed to believe, was a tangible asset.

At Bedloe's Island the President rededicated the Statue of Liberty in a graceful, literary speech which paid tribute to the immigrants, who had come by the great monument seeking a new freedom in America and who, incidentally, make up so large a part of the New York electorate. There was no direct appeal for votes as Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"I still hold to the faith that a better civilization than any we have known is in store for America, and, by our example, perhaps, for the world."

Later in dedicating the new Roosevelt Park in Manhattan's East Side the President declared that the United States has "for too long neglected the housing problem for all our lower-income groups," and pledged himself to a great new national housing if re-elected Nov. 3.

"We have spent large sums of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Economics in the Campaign

Social Security—Evolving a Workable Scheme Out of an Experiment —Insecurity and Responsibility

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S financial editor is devoting this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis of service to the reader.

LAST week one began to wonder what form the eleventh hour drive of the opposition would take. Now we know. The Republican National Committee has chosen the Social Security Act as a target. It has succeeded in persuading certain employers of labor (though some of them had no need of persuasion) to insert in pay envelopes a warning that a pay deduction under the old age insurance scheme will begin on Jan. 1. The statements are nothing more than campaign arguments. Witness the following:

> PAY DEDUCTION—Effective January, 1937, we are compelled by a Roosevelt New Deal law to make a 1 per cent deduction from your wages and turn it over to the Government. Finally, this may go as high as 4 per cent. You might get this money back in future years . . . but only if Congress decides to make the appropriation for this purpose. There is NO guarantee. Decide before Nov. 3, election day, whether or not you wish to take these chances.

The argument is a skilful appeal for a labor vote which is said to be almost solidly for Mr. Roosevelt. It is too skilful to be fair. Nothing is said in the notice that the employers will be simultaneously taxed. The word "deduction" stands by itself as if it were a tax. In point of fact, the deduction is merely an insurance premium. Matched by an equal payment from the employer, it will grow into an amount which, at 65, will be returned to the beneficiary as a pension.

The amount will be a bigger pension than could be purchasable from any private insurance company.

The idea back of the Social Security Act must appeal to any social-minded person who lived through the great depression. That experience swept into its vortex the thrifty and the thriftless alike. This was illustrated in one of John McCutcheon's cartoons. An officious old gentleman accosted a down-and-outer on a park bench.

"Why didn't you save, my man?" he asked, accusingly.

"I did," replied the victim, laconically.

Economic insecurity, however, is not a modern phenomenon. What is new is the feeling that government should do something about it.

Which Shall Rule?

The heart thus responds to the central philosophy of the Social Security Act. The head, however, is repelled by the details. If ever the conclusion of the London Economist that "Mr. Roosevelt may have given the wrong answers to many of his problems. But he is at least the first President of modern America who has asked the right questions" is apropos, it is in respect of this measure. The President himself has envisaged "many and important changes" in it. For, as it stands, the act is so potentially dangerous that no intelligent person can yield allegiance to it.

And yet the Republicans collaborated in passing the original hodgepodge: 77 Republican congressman "ayes" to 18 "noes" and 14 Republican senator "ayes" to 5 "noes." Logically they should collaborate in amending the act. This is a scheme which, granted the validity of the idea, will demand the entire American genius to make workable.

The act is a catchall of all the schemes of social policy which in other countries have been enacted separately. Maternity and child welfare, certain types of disability, vocational rehabilitation—provision for these services are found in this statute. There is little argument about them. It is the two remaining sections dealing with old age pensions and unemployment insurance that have come up for debate. They present such stupendous problems that in one article I can deal only with the former, and then only in broad outline.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

September Exports Top Imports First Time Since May

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Department of Commerce reported today that United States exports exceeded imports by $4,442,000 during September.

It was the first month since May that American sales abroad had been greater than purchases from foreign nations. For the first nine months of this year, however, imports exceeded exports by $33,156,000, compared with a $36,486,000 excess of exports for the corresponding 1935 period.

Approximately two thirds of the export increase in September over the same month a year ago, the department said, was due to larger shipments of unmanufactured cotton, machinery and vehicles.

During September, exports totaled $219,967,000 compared with $198,803,000 for the same month a year ago. Imports last month were $215,525,000 compared with $161,647,000 in September, 1935.

For the first nine months of this year, exports were listed at $1,732,314,000 compared with $1,568,271,000 in the corresponding 1935 period.

Landon Denies Union Leaders 'Deliver' Vote

Labor Chiefs Accused of 'Betraying the Creed of America'

Speaks at Newark

Governor Promises to End Spoils System In Pittsburgh Talk

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28—With the warning that "anyone who claims to be able to deliver, or strives to deliver any part of the American people to a political master is betraying the creed of America," Gov. Alfred M. Landon arrived in New York today on his homestretch thrust toward the White House.

Speaking at the Mosque Theater, Newark, N. J., at noon, Governor Landon attacked labor leaders who have promised the labor vote to President Roosevelt. He also promised abundant social security payments to labor in the form of an old-age pension without a means test to all over 65 years of age, and attacked the New Deal's dual pay roll tax.

Crowds Line Streets

Several thousand persons lined Newark streets as Governor Landon paraded behind a red-coated band playing in circus fashion atop a high float. The crowd cheered politely at intervals, but in the main was merely curious. Though this a Democrat stronghold, there were few boos.

The theater was packed with a roaring Republican crowd, which gave Governor Landon a rousing reception similar to those he has received in other eastern appearances. They took his speech on labor problems and social security with partisan vigor, but it was a prosperous audience drawn from suburban New Jersey, not from labor unionists. New Jersey political leaders, led by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman were on the platform, and afterwards Governor Landon lunched with them in a Newark hotel.

State Is Key Factor

The Empire State is a key factor in the election with its 47 electoral votes poised in the uncertain column. Governor Landon holds a reception for Republicans tonight, calls on Mrs. Edith Roosevelt, widow of the great "T. R." tomorrow, and gives his campaign in the East the grand finale tomorrow night with a summation speech in Madison Square Garden.

The Newark speech was a plain talk to organized labor. But it also was intended for citizens who are standing anxiously on the sidelines, hopeful that in the growth of industrial unionism the seeds of serious strife will not be sown. It is recognized that the apparent alignment of organized labor on the New Deal side of the fence in this election comes closer to the development of a labor bloc or party than at any previous time in American history.

Governor Landon warned gravely against this tendency. Quoting Samuel Gompers, he added, "Mr. Gompers' great success in the cause of organized labor lay in his genius in recognizing that the situation of the working man in this country is different from that of labor in the Old World. In most European nations labor has become a class apart. In America, labor always has been merged in the nation as a whole. Labor in this country has progressed by following the Gompers' policy of keeping free from entanglements with any political group. That policy more than anything else is responsible for the steady advance it has made."

Fights Class Prejudice

Then, eloquently appealing against class prejudice, Governor Landon said, "No one can deliver the labor vote of America to any one political party. No one can deliver the farm vote. No one can deliver any other class vote in America to any one political party. Why? Because there are no classes in America. We are one nation and one people. We are a nation of individuals and of freemen. Anyone who claims to be able to deliver, or strives to deliver any part of the American people to a political master is betraying the creed of America. Such a person is sowing the seeds of destruction for all of us. He threatens the one classless nation in a world divided by class hatred and overshadowed by the tragedy of disunion."

To his attempt to prevent mass-delivery of the labor vote, Governor Landon added an attack upon present social security legislation, and elaborated his own plan, which is a universal old-age pension to all in need. As at Milwaukee, Wis., he refrained from specifying how much he would pay a month, thus holding out the possibility of Townsendites and other supporters of big pension plans of sums approaching their desired $200. His words were:

Old-Age Pension Pledge

"We Republicans further pledge ourselves to provide every American citizen over 65 with the supplementary payment necessary to give a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want. This is a genuine old-age pension plan,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Full texts of Governor Landon's addresses at Pittsburgh and Newark, N. J.: Pages 2 and 4.

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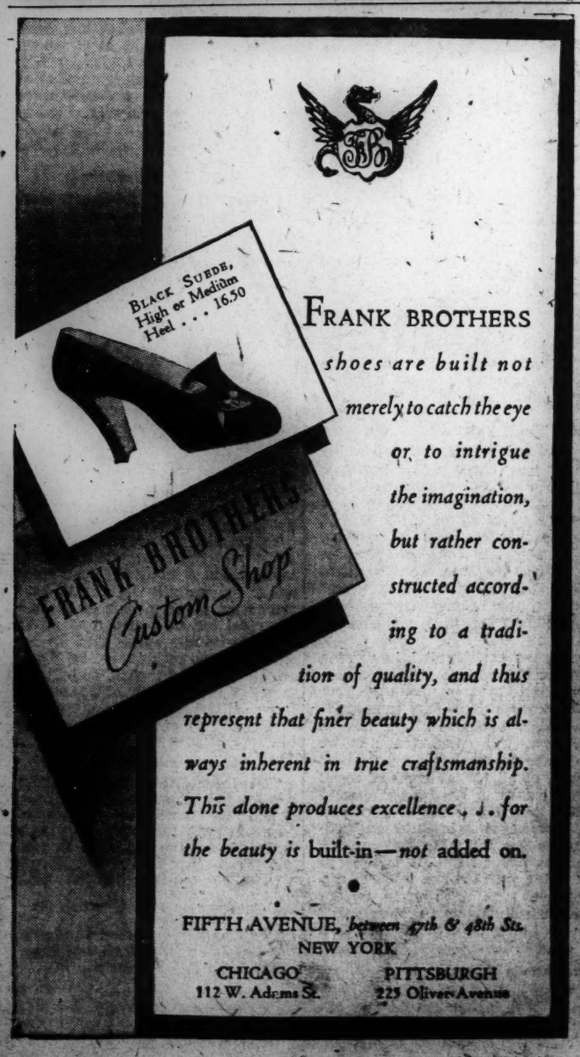

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Text of Landon Address Delivered at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—Text of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's speech here today:

Labor has fairly won many victories in this country. Its greatest triumph has been won not on the field of battle but in the stronghold of public opinion.

The greatest victory of labor, in my opinion, has been to bring about the general recognition of an important principle. It is that national prosperity depends on labor's receiving an increasing share of the value of everything we produce. The truth of this principle is today accepted by the man who hires as well as by the man who toils. It is the foundation of increased production, greater national wealth, higher average purchasing power, and a larger measure of happiness for everyone.

Gompers Looked Ahead

Organized labor has been the natural champion of this principle. The father of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, was one of its first sponsors. As early as 1899, he declared: "I believe that as time goes on the wage earners will continue to become larger sharers per dollar of the wealth produced. I have no fear as to the future of organized labor."

Since then America has grown, and the organized labor movement has grown along with the nation.

That conviction of Mr. Gompers has become the conviction of every progressive citizen of this country. The capitalist who employs labor knows that ultimately the success of his enterprise depends on more widely distributed purchasing power. The banker who furnishes credit to the industrialist recognizes that higher wages, shorter hours and a constantly rising standard of living, create a greater demand for the output of his client.

Framework of Nation

Organized labor has become part and parcel of the framework of this democratic nation. The labor union, as public opinion recognizes, is an instrument of economic progress and national well-being. The day when the owner of a business knew personally every man in his employ and often his family, is virtually gone with the development of vast industrial units. With this rapid growth of large enterprise, it is only logical that an instrument like collective bargaining should have been developed for a closer understanding between management and men.

I would like the workers of America, whether they are organized or unorganized, to understand clearly that their problems are familiar to me; that I myself have worked with my own hands; that I have earned wages, and that I am in deep sympathy with the point of view of the working men and the working women, and eager to co-operate with them.

Believes in Organization

For many years I have believed in the necessity for organization as a means of advancing the fortunes of the individual worker, raising his standard of living and giving him the position in the world to which he is entitled. It is a fact that the Supreme Court of the United States recognizes the right of organized labor through peaceful methods to extend organization to labor that is unorganized, that it recognizes the right to peaceful picketing, and generally that the law is on the side of those who, as workers, are eager to promote their own fortunes and those of their fellow workers in the same or other industries.

It is an old story that labor has the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference by employers. But, like many another old story, it needs to be emphasized and applied. When I am President I will see to it that federal laws for the protection of workers are enforced.

If this right of organized labor has been acquired through great sacrifice, it is all the more valuable because of the lesson of experience it has given us all. Today, we know that progress comes through mutual understanding between labor and capital, reached through conferences based on the processes of collective bargaining.

The American Way

As Mr. Gompers said, "From the moment in which workers and employers negotiate and agree upon terms, hours, conditions, and wages, the principle of autocratic domination gives way to the principle of democratic co-operation." In those words Mr. Gompers stated the American way of meeting the labor problem. It is the truly democratic way. False liberalism and undisguised autocracy follow a different route. They do not bridge the chasm. They widen it. Theirs is the way of war; not of peace.

Mr. Gompers' great success in the cause of organized labor lay in his genius in recognizing that the situation of the working man in this country is different from that of labor in the Old World. In most European nations labor has become a class apart. In America, labor always has been merged in the nation as a whole.

Labor in this country has progressed by following the Gompers policy of keeping free from entanglement with any political group. That policy more than anything else is responsible for the steady advance it has made. In the United States, real wages have constantly increased, but at the same time labor has retained its freedom. More than that, it has won general recognition of its right to freedom of action.

Labor Vote Claimed

We are witnessing in this country today an effort to introduce into the camp of American labor the European system of political alliances which invariably victimizes labor. In trying times leaders always arise who claim they can deliver the labor vote to one political camp or the other. Back in 1904 even Mr. Gompers himself was accused of belonging to this class. The cry was raised, "Gompers has promised to deliver the labor vote." Years later when writing the story of his life he made reply. I quote:

"I knew full well that I could not deliver the labor vote nor did I make any such promise or pretense. It was simply absurd for anyone to charge that I had in mind either the desire or the will or the ability to deliver the labor vote.

"To meet that unjust criticism and attack I frequently declared upon the public platform as well as in conferences and writing that I had not the power to deliver the vote of any man. The only vote which I controlled was my own."

Mr. Gompers spoke truly. No one can deliver the labor vote of America to any one political party. No one can deliver the farm vote of America to any one political party. No one can deliver any other class vote in America to any one political party.

No Classes in America

Why? Because there are no classes in America. We are one nation and one people. We are a nation of individuals and of freemen. As freemen we may differ in our opinions on national affairs. But we are one people however much we may differ.

That is the unique feature of our American system. Anyone who claims to be able to deliver, or strives to deliver any part of the American people to a political master is betraying the creed of America. Such a person is sowing the seeds of destruction for all of us. He threatens to destroy the one classless nation in the world divided by class hatred and overshadowed by the tragedy of disunion.

Let us stand in the future, as in the past, a united people, a united nation!

Now, in conclusion, I want to discuss another matter of deep concern to labor.

I have been frankly exposing the inadequacies, the inequalities, the dangers, and the disapointments inherent in the compulsory insurance programs of the New Deal. At the same time I have been offering in its stead a practical and a constructive program of real security.

The present Administration claims that the burdens of the Social Security Act fall mainly upon the employers. The real facts are that they fall almost entirely on the workers. They must pay twice; once directly when the tax is deducted from their pay envelopes in increasing amounts until it reaches 3 per cent. They must pay again indirectly in reduced employment, higher prices or lower wages. These inevitably must result from the 6 per cent pay-roll taxes on their employers, who must pass on these increased costs to the public in one form or another.

I have already pointed out that about half of our workers, those engaged in agriculture, household work and the like, are excluded from the benefits of the act; that this is the largest tax measure in our history; that the younger workers are forced to carry a disproportionately higher share of the burden than the older workers; and that federal bureaucrats will check and recheck every pay envelope and every shift of jobs of every man and woman covered by the act.

Government I. O. U.'s

I have also shown that the act does not set up a true insurance plan; that the taxes collected are not held in any savings or reserve fund as claimed. Instead they are diverted into government bonds, I. O. U.'s.

When payments become due, they must be currently authorized by Congress and newly financed. The act as best is only a promise of the Government to raise money at some future time—if it can. Meanwhile the proceeds of these taxes in the hands of this Administration will be used to meet current deficits and future extravagances. This is not social security. It will create social insecurity.

On the other hand, we Republicans have pledged ourselves to provide assistance to the needy, blind and crippled, to foster the promotion of child welfare and the improvement of the public health service.

Unemployment Insurance

Our platform proposes to encourage adoption by the states of honest and practical programs of unemployment insurance. This position is taken because all past experience abroad with this type of insurance has been a bitter disappointment. Practically every plan has broken down after a few months in the face of a depression of any duration. The only real reserve to meet prolonged unemployment is sound government credit based upon a balanced budget and a low national debt. These facilitate necessary borrowing in time of need.

We Republicans further pledge ourselves to provide every American citizen over 65 with the supplementary payment necessary to give a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want. This is a genuine old-age pension plan which, I have always believed, should not be based on the pauper's oath, although this oath may be required under the present Social Security Act.

Our plan of federal grants-in-aid by the states will be on a pay-as-you-go basis. The necessary funds will be raised by means of special tax, directly levied and widely distributed. For only if everyone bears his just share can we hope to prevent the plan being used for political purposes. Our program contemplates administration by the states on a non-political basis in order to end centralized control in Washington.

My criticism of the present act is not that its purpose is bad. It is that this act will involve a cruel disappointment for those of our people least able to bear the shock of disappointment.

To these—our old people and our workers struggling for better conditions I will not promise the moon. I promise only what I know can be performed: economy, a living pension, and such security as can be provided by a generous people.

19-Year-Old Girl China's 'G-Man'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

CANDIDATES for 40 positions as policewomen employed by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai include a 19-year-old girl who, as an amateur detective, has, single-handed and without weapons, captured nine armed robbers during the past 18 months.

She is Miss Wu Yu-mei, daughter of a teashop proprietor, who for years has read old Chinese stories about famous warriors and boxers, and who for some years has been on the alert for police whistles giving the alarm in the congested area where she lives.

Several of the captures of robbers which she has made have been due to her cleverness in anticipating blind alleyways into which the bandits might dart during the course of the chase. Her sole weapon has been the surprise element, coupled with her calm audacity and some knowledge of gymnastics.

'Liberty' Put in Order For Re-dedication

(Continued from Page 1)

little ferry between Battery Landing and Bedloe Island is crowded with passengers and large numbers of persons, representing the membership of many patriotic organizations, have participated this year in a formal celebration of the, 1886 dedication. These memorial exercises, which began last February with an announcement by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will be concluded here tomorrow afternoon.

Invited guests and thousands of lay witnesses will find the Statue of Liberty with her exterior painted by sea-spray in the delicate green of verdigris, but with her heroic head still facing seaward, and the lifted torch lighted each night. They will find, too, that the statue has been put in excellent condition by the Works Progress Administration and the United States Army personnel at Fort Wood.

Monument Cared For

America, it is recalled, has taken good care of the gift which cost the French donors some 1,000,000 pre-war francs, and even has added such a modern convenience as an improved flood-lighting system.

The occasion recalls the career of the sculptor, Bartholdi, whose work succeeded so well that his own name rarely is connected with it, because he realized an ambition to build a statue in which the elements of freedom and liberty should be idealized in a manner superior to anything that had been done before.

Twenty years were spent by the artist in carrying out this mission, and the end was a figure of such unique characteristics that the sculptor practically achieved obscurity. The world has come to recognize his work so well that it no longer needs his name to identify it.

Recognition of Friendship

Although the statue memorializes the centennial of America's Declaration of Independence, celebrated in Philadelphia in 1876, it was not until 10 years later that the completed work was placed in position on its massive pedestal in upper New York Bay. The monument was proposed by Edouard de Laboulaye, French historian and commentator, and was erected by the joint efforts of the French and American peoples in recognition of their continued friendship and mutual assistance in times of need.

From the People

The French donated the monument proper, while the Americans provided the pedestal. For this purpose a Franco-American Union was formed in 1875 and de Laboulaye was named president. Although the response of the French people was instantaneous, it was not until 1880 that the complete sum needed was subscribed, and every sou came from popular donations, so that no assistance was required from the French Government.

The sculptor built the statue to its present height of 152 feet over a framework executed by Alexander Eiffel, the French engineer, making the face 12 feet in width, the eyes two and one-half feet wide and the arm 40 feet long, with a diameter of 12 feet at the point of greatest thickness.

The American meanwhile had been raising money for the pedestal to be erected on Bedloe Island on a site set apart by authorization of Congress, but the $125,000 originally sought proved to be only half the amount necessary, and by the fall of 1884, work on the pedestal was stopped with only 15 feet of the structure completed. To finish the pedestal, $100,000 was needed, which sum was obtained during a drive featured by appeals from the New York World, and it was not until August, 1885, two months after the statue had arrived in the United States, that the work could go forward to completion.

Engineers regard the massive granite pedestal as one of the heaviest pieces of masonry ever built and have emphasized that it had to be so to withstand the stress developed by a figure 152 feet high upon a pedestal almost 150 feet high. The granite itself towers above a 65-foot foundation and supports the statue with four huge steel girders built into its walls.

From the first electricity has been used to light the statue, but the equipment has been changed several times to take advantage of technical improvements. Today it is lighted by 92 1000-watt lamps and the torch with a cluster of 15 1000-watt lamps, the power being obtained from a New Jersey utility company.

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Phoenicians Influenced Name of Bible

Byblos, Ancient Center for Writing Materials, Shares With Egypt the Possibility of Having Prepared Name of Scriptures—Phoenicia in Its Prime Set Fashions and Developed Western Alphabet—Luxury Its Ruin

The Holy Land
Twenty-fourth of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

JEBEIL, Syria—On returning from the Cedars of Lebanon by the excellent road along the sea, I stopped at the tiny village of Jebeil, about 25 miles north of Beirut, to visit a promontory jutting into the water. Upon it lay a ruined city, or rather the remnant of a dozen ruined cities that had been built one upon the other.

I saw the massive walls of a Crusaders' castle from 800 years ago, the column of a Roman temple from 1800 years ago, huge Egyptian statues 3000 years old, great royal tombs cut 4000 years ago as wells in solid rock, and a cemetery that had fallen into disuse 5000 years ago, after a sack of the city.

Origin of Word, Bible

According to a somewhat outworn theory, the Greeks by some twist of the tongue substituted the "J" (or G) in Jebeil, the Gebal of the Bible, with a "B" and called the place Byblos, by which name the place is usually known. From that it was thought came our word Bible, which at first meant book or something written.

How strange it is that the Phoenicians or, as it is now more generally believed, the Egyptians, should have provided the name "Bible" for the sacred Scriptures.

Old Jebeil or Byblos, so the reference books used to tell us, was for a time the center of the bookmaking world, or rather, the chief source of writing material. The greatest poems, songs, stories, philosophies, and geometrical theorems of ancient times did not come from little Byblos, but the best material on which, and with which, men recorded them was thought to have been produced here.

The alphabet, anyway the origins of the one in which you write letters to your friends, came from these parts—not indeed from Byblos alone, but from the whole of Phoenicia. And I suppose that's right. There were several other splendid cities, of which the chief were Arvad, Beirut, Tyre, Sidon, and Acre. They are all built on promontories or islands and extend along 200 miles of coast.

Between the sea and the towering ridge of Lebanon is a very narrow plain of gardens and orchards, a thin, scalloped band of verdure. The blue sea was edged with a green ruffle—Phoenicia was the ruffle.

The long range of heights running close to the shore juts into the sea at intervals as saw-teeth. And between each pair of teeth is a little level plain nestling against the mountains as in an amphitheater. These fertile alcoves are, from five to 12 miles wide, 15 to 20 miles long, and in each one stands a city, usually upon an island rock.

That was Phoenicia, a line of flourishing ports, in green courts with great mountain walls festooned about them. It was a collection of city states, with Byblos dominant at one period, Sidon at another, and later Tyre. Once, indeed, Sidon was so powerful that the Phoenicians were known as Sidonians.

The Phoenicians were middlemen and artisans. These cities in the sea were major clearing houses. Trunk routes met here, by land and sea. Hither all the empires came to find gold, frankincense and myrrh, silk, linen, and the finest dyes; paper, ink, and soft leather bindings; religion, poems, philosophy, and history; gods, heroes, armament, customs, pleasure, and world news.

Cunning Craftsmen

From here originated the finest purple. Phoenicia was a land of gorgeous, fadeless colors, of gold bracelets, silver cups and alabaster vases.

The men were dexterous and cunning with their fingers. Their glass cups and beads were known in every court and palace. Their graceful, high-toed shoes, their soft, fine, flowing robes, their ear and finger rings, their fragrant chests of delicately carved cedar, their beautifully-hewn statues, were sought by every elegant matron in the world's chief cities.

Phoenicia set the fashion. At royal balls, women wanted Phoenician ornaments, and placed their flowers in vases made in Sidon. Kings from afar hired carpenters from Tyre.

What a picture of activity these cities presented during the years of their greatest prosperity. Lines of dusty camels came in along the Damascus road from the eastern deserts, and with petulant groans knelt down that their precious burdens from afar might be unloaded. Other caravans poured in through Lebanon passes from the north, while donkeys and horses streamed in from the south.

Long, narrow sailboats and row-boats brought merchandise from Carthage, Spain, Crete, Rhodes and Cyprus. Now and then a crew even boasted of returning from a distant island of barbarians, now called England.

The fleets from these ports were the swiftest, surest and most daring on the seas, and the sailors in them the most redoubtable. One of them sailed about South Africa 21 centuries before the Portuguese. They planted a colony at Carthage, took the coasts of Spain, almost invaded Egypt. For centuries after Rome had crumbled and Athens decayed, people of North Africa still spoke Phoenician.

Luxury, Languid Beauty

Strange as it may seem, these cities were teachers to the Greeks. Homer's poems were written with a derived form of their letters, while Greek artists learned from Phoenicians. Navigators took lessons from their mariners. Through their ports streamed science, religion, architecture and the social arts. Phoenicians gathered beauty, beliefs, styles, food and manners from every advanced city and gave them to others. Possibly the first international fairs were here.

And for all this the Phoenicians took large commissions, in money and in kind, in bar gold and in ways of living. They grew rich and reveled in their wealth. They loved luxury, languid beauty, self-indulgence, and lavish ostentation. Their houses were mansions, and their gardens were a paradise. The food in the golden dishes on their ivory-rimmed tables was famed at emperors' banquets.

This love of luxury and pleasure proved their ruin. They were good soldiers and sailors, but had not the strength of character to create a national culture. Nevertheless, they were among the most advanced nations of their time, incomparably the richest and most cultured in Syria and for a while served as a powerful attraction for their neighbors, the Children of Israel.

Some old-time Jews wanted to become modern and emancipated like the Phoenicians. But the prophetic condemnation of Phoenicia's worldliness was hot and cutting.

Educators Uphold Landon's Record In School Dispute

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The administration of Kansas schools was defended by two educators speaking on the Landon Clubs forum Oct. 26.

Miss Agnes Samuelson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa and president of the National Education Association last year, quoted W. T. Markham, Kansas Superintendent of Public Instruction, as having said, "Not a boy or girl was denied the opportunities of a common-school education in Kansas. Not a school was closed by anyone except the action of the school board of that district alone."

Dr. Francis G. Blair, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, said that any charge that Governor Landon had closed schools in Kansas was a "political" one "without foundation."

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Better Tone Noted in Europe By Professor Fisher of Yale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The economic and trade situation in Europe is improving, and there is real hope for a substantial further advance, according to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who has just returned from a seven-weeks' trip to Europe to attend a meeting of the International Statistical Institute.

The recently adopted tripartite agreement between America, England, and France for the stabilization of currencies is a "step forward," according to Professor Fisher, "both from the standpoint of money problems and from the standpoint of increasing international understanding."

But the professor warned that the danger of war in Europe is still very great. He stressed the fact that this possibility seemed to be most keenly felt by the Europeans who were the best informed.

Fears War This Year

One of these, a former high official in one of the central banks," said Professor Fisher, "believes war to be almost certain to come, and to come during 1936, due to the attitude of Hitler and the Germans' need of raw materials." Germany, he stated, is a processor of raw materials into finished products, and so is very anxious to get raw materials from abroad, although trying to substitute homemade materials, like synthetic rubber.

This latter, however, is very difficult. As the present obstacles to international trade help to prevent Germany from getting her necessary raw materials, she may try to get them by a war on Russia for the purpose of getting possession of the Ukraine, which has an ample supply of many of the materials Germany needs. Professor Fisher stated that his informant was able to give many ingenious reasons for expecting war within a few months.

What Aids War Menace

Although tariffs and the exaggerated nationalism to be found all through Europe contribute greatly to the war menace, according to professor Fisher, this very fact may lead Europeans to a relaxation of their tariff and quota systems, because these things are coming to be appraised on the basis of their effect on the war sentiment.

The International Statistical Institute, whose meeting Professor Fisher attended at Athens, Greece, has such gatherings every two or three years. Its membership was originally limited to government statisticians, but although this requirement has now been eliminated, membership is still strictly limited and highly coveted, the Professor said. Headquarters are at The Hague, and meetings have been held in recent years in Egypt, Tokyo, Mexico, and London.

The meeting in Athens, which lasted from Sept. 27 to Oct. 4, was attended by over 100 delegates from about 40 nations. It was divided into sections on demography, economics, vital statistics, and mathematical statistics. There were 11 delegates from the United States, appointed by this Government. The presiding officer of the economics section was Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the directors of the Bank of England.

Fooling the Oracle

The first meeting of the session was held in the Chamber of Deputies and included a formal welcome by several officers of the Greek Government. Several entertainments and dinners were given by the Ministry of Finance and other branches of the Government. Those attending the institute were taken on a number of excursions, including one to Delphi, home of the famous oracle.

They were informed by expert guides that in the later days of Greece this oracle was made the source of fraud, agents being sent to different parts of the civilized world to persuade people to travel to Greece to consult, and pay, the oracle. At Corinth they saw a presentation of Sophocles' play "Elektra" in the ruined open-air stone theater back of the Acropolis. Professor Fisher lectured at the University of Athens and also twice in Switzerland.

Discussing international tariff problems, Professor Fisher stated that Europeans recognize the contribution made by Secretary of State Hull in his efforts to arrange reciprocal trade treaties, and some consider that these efforts may have contributed to the recent lowering of the French tariffs following devaluation of the franc.

Professor Fisher believes that franc devaluation was a step away from the trend toward dictatorships in Europe. One of the reasons for France's taking this step, he indicated, was that M. Blum's political opponents were afraid of his having exchange control lest it give him the whip hand over business. Many of them therefore reversed themselves on the matter of devaluation in order to deprive the French Premier of some of the powers he might otherwise have obtained.

Professor Fisher was unwilling to guess, on the basis of his European impressions, whether the devaluation of the franc and the lira would be followed by formal devaluation of the Reichsmark. He expressed the opinion that with such matters in the hands of dictators, there was no way of predicting what processes might go on in the minds of these individuals.

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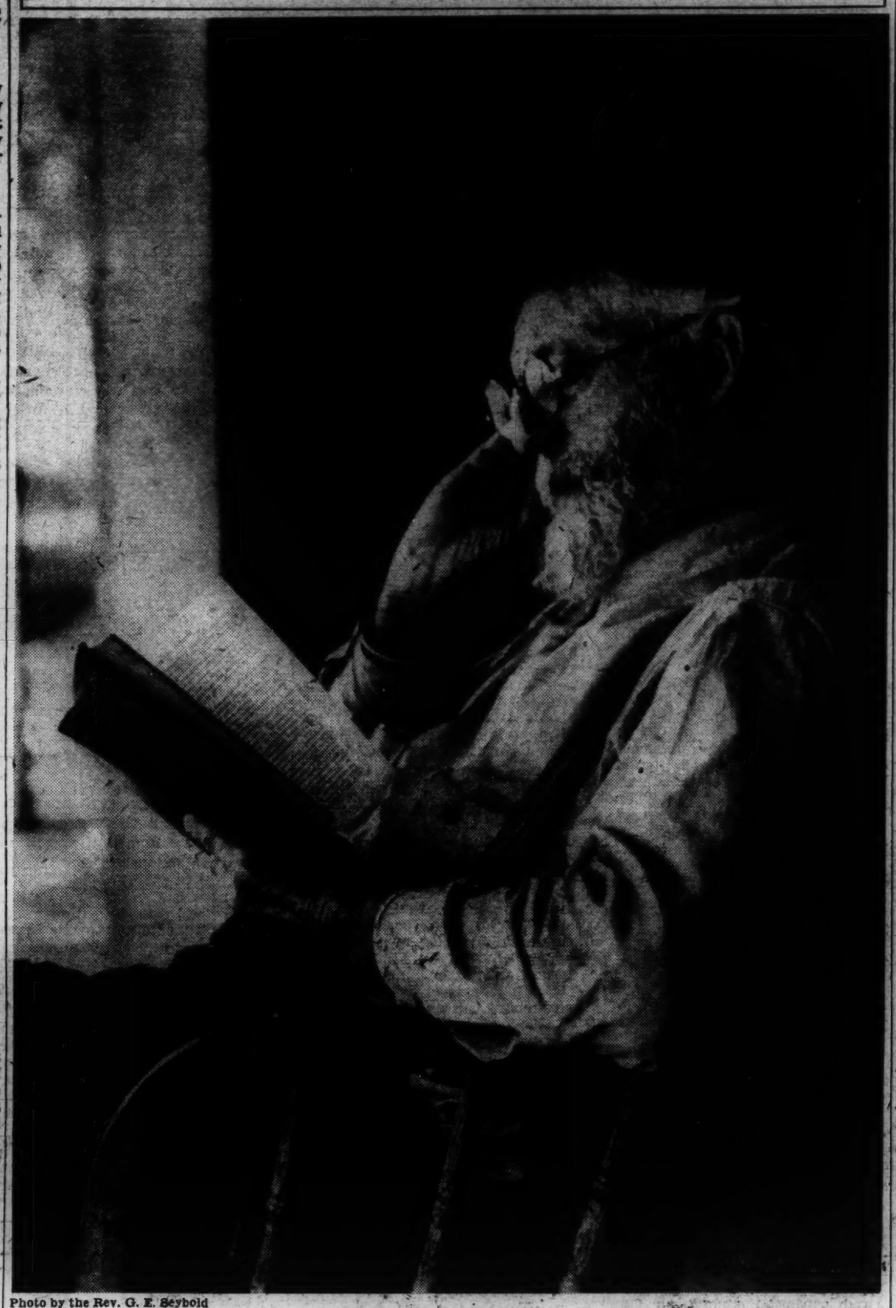

Photo by the Rev. G. E. Seybold

Wins $250 Class Prize

Snapshot Taken by the Rev. G. E. Seybold of Talmage, Nebraska, as Displayed at the Salon of the Newspaper Snapshot Awards in Exposition Hall of the National Geographic Society at Washington. Instead of Making a Layout of Pictures, The Christian Science Monitor Is Publishing a Single Picture a Day Because Each One Deserves to Stand Alone. Other Pictures Were Published Oct. 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27

Hearings Announced On Champlain Waterway

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The International Joint Commission announced yesterday it would hold a series of hearings next month in its investigation of the advisability of the improvement of a waterway from Montreal through Lake Champlain to connect with the Hudson River.

The schedule of hearings: New York, Nov. 19 to 21, inclusive, Commodore Hotel; Albany, N. Y., Nov. 23, Federal Building; Burlington, Vt., Nov. 24; City Auditorium; Plattsburgh, N. Y., Nov. 25, City Hall, and Montreal, Nov. 26 to 28, inclusive, Chamber of Commerce Building.

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Mollison Starts Two-Stop Flight New York to London

PARRSBORO, N. S., Oct. 28 (Canadian Press)—A monoplane, possibly that of Capt. James A. Mollison, was sighted over Apple river lighthouse at 12:35 E. S. T., today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Attired in a dinner jacket, Capt. James A. Mollison, the trans-Atlantic flier, took off at 8:44 a. m. today in a one-stop flight to London by way of Harbor Grace, N. F., hoping to establish a mark of 17½ flying hours from Floyd Bennett field to Croydon airdrome.

"I do my best flying at night," explained the Englishman. "So, don't you know, I have to be properly dressed."

He did don a flying suit over his dinner jacket as a concession to low temperatures, and the conventional vest of the man-about-town attired for formal eating had been replaced with a white sweater. He had slipped slacks over his trousers.

Captain Mollison, intending to fly at 15,000 feet altitude, figured he could reach Harbor Grace with his initial load of 420 gallons of gasoline in 5½ hours. His plane, a speedy Bellanca monoplane powered with a 700 h. p. motor, has a cruising speed of about 250 miles an hour.

It is a single cockpit ship with a sliding hood to convert it into a closed type, and is painted blue and orange. He will navigate, he said, with only a gyroscope compass and an artificial horizon.

The flier took along no food but expected to take some aboard at Harbor Grace for the water hop. He said he hoped to pick up the coast of Ireland nine hours out of Harbor Grace and to make London in three more hours. Arrived there, he planned to leave within three days for Cape Town, South Africa.

Buffalo Lawyer Named Proctor of Upstate Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28—Karl A. McCormick, former judge of the municipal court and a prominent lawyer of this city, has been appointed proctor of the bar of the eighth judicial district under provisions of a special act of the 1936 Legislature. His appointment was said here to be the first of its kind in New York State, if not in the country.

Mr. McCormick will be charged with preserving high standards of the legal profession in co-operation with the various bar associations of the district. He will investigate cases of illegal practice and non-ethical conduct and will otherwise work with justices of the district. The legislative act which authorized the appointment appropriated $10,000 for expenses of the office. The proctor has been a lawyer since 1909 and in addition to serving as city court judge, he was a member of the city's first planning committee under the commission form of government.

Civil Service Group Pledged To War Against Spoils System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28—Jobs in governmental service must be not only removed from the spoils system but they also must be made stepping stones to worth-while careers in that service. To these ends civil service commissioners and others pledged their continuing efforts at the twenty-eighth annual Civil Service Assembly here last week.

Their aims were given an encouraging boost at the opening of this assembly when both major presidential candidates sent their separate pledges to further the application of the merit system for Federal Government jobs. President Roosevelt in a special message to the body said: "As rapidly as existing legislation and conditions in the federal service will permit, I intend to bring all permanent agencies of the Federal Government under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission."

Gov. Alfred M. Landon in a telegram reiterated his pledge to include within the merit system every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries in major departments and agencies.

That much remains to be done in the advancement of merit ideals in government services was pointed out from several sources. Harry B. Mitchell, president of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, stated that of the total 800,000 actual positions in the executive branch of the Federal Government only about 500,000 are under civil service. In state and local governments, much remains to be done, several speakers revealed.

C. A. Dykstra, City Manager of Cincinnati, pointed to two important goals in the improvement of government service, first the elimination of the spoils system and second, the raising of the standard of personnel within the service. The first, he said is rapidly being accomplished through the pressure of public opinion but the latter he felt needed much attention. Government, he asserted, has become such a major industry and so complicated that it requires a very high standard in the personnel responsible for it.

"What we must endeavor to do is to set up a career service in our public life," he declared. "We are set to the task of providing a personnel policy and personnel administration which will meet the demands of modern government."

He strongly opposed the civil service rule of states and local governments that restrict recruitment of public servants to their own jurisdictional areas and the more drastic veterans' preference laws. The first limitation, he said, keeps many excellent men out of public service because they cannot look toward promotion into new fields outside of their own particular bailiwick.

Frank W. Herring, executive director of the American Society of Municipal Engineers, took a similar stand on residential and veteran restrictions. As an engineer he said he could not see how such test questions as "Did the man serve in the war?" "Is he disabled," and "Was he born here?" were any test of ability to perform the tasks in government. He favored civil service when its tests were based on competence and not virtue.

Young Roosevelt's Charge Criticized

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 28 (AP)—Will G. West, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, commenting yesterday on the radio speech at Boston Oct. 25 of James Roosevelt, said, "We are perfectly willing to rest the case of Kansas schools on Mr. Markham's own letter, but in the interest of truth and fairness he should be quoted fully."

"It is unfortunate," Mr. West said, "that Mr. Roosevelt did not quote W. T. Markham completely. It is true that Mr. Markham said there were 444 schools closed, but he also said there were 2000 more that should be closed in the interests of more efficient and better education.

"Kansas has a school system of which any state can be proud. We have had our problems and we will continue to have them, in our schools as well as in other departments. But we will continue to solve them as we have in the past."

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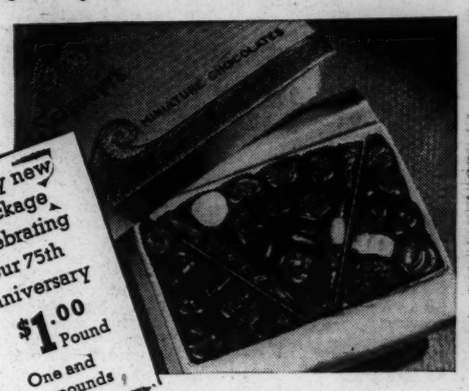

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Text of Landon Address Delivered at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28 (AP)—The text of Gov. Alf M. Landon's address last night follows:

This great gathering of Americans is a stirring sight. It is proof of your deep concern in the problems that face us. One of these I want to discuss with you tonight—the problem of the mismanagement of our government by the present Administration. I am going to talk about the most open, the most crude, and the most brutal use of the spoils system this country has ever seen.

It is fitting that I should discuss this subject in Pennsylvania on the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. You in Pennsylvania were devoted to him. You in common with all Americans recognize the great lift he gave to the ideals of American government.

Civil Service Advocate

And I may recall to you that Theodore Roosevelt began his national career in Washington as a member of the Civil Service Commission and he put this commission on the map.

Government is a public service enterprise. Every official is a trustee for the people. Men and women who work for the Government should devote themselves without conflicting loyalties to the public service. They should be selected on the basis of their ability and irrespective of their politics.

We had every reason to expect that these principles would be observed by President Roosevelt when he came into office. He had frequently, in the course of his public life, heartily endorsed the merit system of classified civil service. After his election he continued to endorse the merit system.

For instance, in a letter to the Civil Service Reform League in August, 1933, the President wrote, "The merit system in civil service is in no danger at my hands."

Pledge of Continuance

Two years later in a letter to the Civil Service Reform League, dated Sept. 17, 1935, he again wrote, "The merit system has been and will continue to be extended during my Administration."

And in a letter to the League of Women Voters, read on the radio Jan. 30, 1936, he said, "There can be no question of greater moment or broader effect than the maintenance, strengthening and extension of the merit system . . . I am glad to assure your great organization of my support in this effort."

These are words that could not help but meet the approval of all those interested in the cause of good government. Now let us look at the record of the past four years.

In July, 1933, in a signed article in the American Magazine, called "Passing Out the Patronage," the Postmaster General of the United States said, "The Democrats have the right . . . to supplant one fifth, or 150,000, of the federal officeholders . . . the final decision on all these questions naturally rests with the President himself. I am simply his helper."

Then the Postmaster General continued, "The patronage is a reward to those who have worked for party victory. It is also an assistance in building party machinery for the next election . . . I am a trustee of something that does not belong to me. The patronage belongs to the Democratic Party."

Those were frank words. It is not even necessary to read between the lines to understand them. They meant that every job that could be made available to party workers, was to be made available. They meant that every dollar of the public money that could be used to help the party, was to be used. They meant that the Postmaster General—who was also chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and who was also chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee—was authorized to create a vast army of political mercenaries in order to entrench the prese Administration in power.

Operating Plan Revealed

There you have the sordid, operating plan of a President who claims to believe in the ideals of civil service—a President who only a month later wrote, "The merit system in civil service is in no danger in my hands."

Now let us see how this plan was put ito effect. Here are the figures.

On March 4, 1933, there were 100,000 jobs available for patronage; 100,000 jobs that could be given to loyal party workers. But apparently this was not enough. So the personnel of the innumerable new alphabetical agencies created was exempted from civil service requirements.

By June 30, 1934, the patronage list had more than doubled—it was 222,000.

A year later, it was 264,000.

And by June 30, 1936, it was 325,000.

Patronage Tripled

In other words, the patronage has tripled under the President and his Postmaster General. This is a direct violation of the President's promises. This is not good government.

Now, I know there has been patronage under all Administrations. No party has a monopoly of virtue in this respect. But never before has distribution of patronage been organized into a gigantic business conducted in government buildings by a cabinet officer. And this is not good government.

And in this case the now threadbare excuse of emergency does not hold water. The President should recall that the Wilson Administration, of which he was a member, actually increased the percentage of those under the merit system during one of the greatest emergencies we ever faced—the war.

The army available for this Administration's political machine is twice as big as the regular army of the United States. It is more than twice the patronage that any President has ever had in this country.

$500,000,000 for Patronage

The increase in the federal pay roll as a result of this political army is more than $500,000,000 a year.

Yet with all the expansion of patronage jobs, what happened to the faithful civil service employees of regular departments? They had their pay reduced and many were discharged in the name of economy. And this is not good government.

The net result has been that the proportion of executive employees under the civil service has dropped from above 80 per cent in 1933 to approximately 60 per cent last June. The progress of a quarter of a century under five Presidents has been lost—lost in three and one-half years under one President—a President who said only a year ago, "the merit system has been and will continue to be extended during my Administration."

More Power Asked

This Administration insisted that the depression had all the aspects of a great war. It maintained that ordinary traditional methods must be set aside—that great power must be centralized temporarily in the Executive. It pleaded that all partisanship be forgotten—that petty advantage be sunk in this time of common need.

Along with the great majority of my fellow-citizens I co-operated with the Chief Executive in our common fight for national reconstruction. We all had the right to assume that the Administration would set aside partisanship and work as a genuine national government. This it has not done. The great authority asked, and given, in the name of emergency has been used for personal and party advantage.

For three and one half years both the letter and the spirit of the merit system have been cynically disregarded. Government employees have been forced into the ranks of a national political machine, headed by the President and his Postmaster General—a machine organized by the President's campaign committee, supported off the public pay rolls, and controlled by the President's power of appointment and removal. And this is not good government.

Alphabetical Confusion

This Administration has gone hog-wild in adding new agencies and accumulating new powers. It has created 75 new alphabetical what-nots. Many of these are little more than duplications of agencies already in existence. The conflict and confusion among all these agencies is so great that finally the President has appointed a Grand Co-ordinator—a grand co-ordinator whose functions overlap the functions of three overlapping agencies studying the problem of overlapping functions of overlapping agencies.

Some of these agencies have immense powers, yet are responsible to no cabinet officer. They report only to the President, or to some independent agency.

In addition, under this Administration 42 corporations have been created by Congress or incorporated under state laws.

Many of these are absolutely independent of Congress. Many have the power to pledge the Government's credit without control by Congress and can even compete with private business. And this is not good government.

The net result has been that the proportion of executive employees under the civil service has dropped from above 80 per cent in 1933 to approximately 60 per cent last June. The progress of a quarter of a century under five Presidents has been lost—lost in three and one-half years under one President

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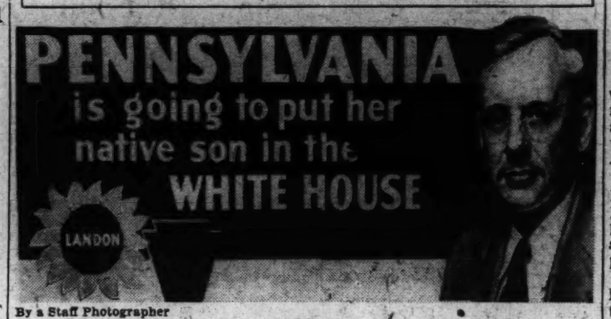

By a Staff Photographer

Landon Billboard

All Through Pennsylvania Have Appeared Political Posters With Pictures of Governor Landon and an Appeal to Voters to Elect a Native Son, for He Was Born in Middlesex, Penna. Republican Leaders Claim Local Pride in the Prospect of Having a Native Son in the White House, Coupled With Other Qualifications, Will Swing the State's 36 Electoral Votes and the National Election to the Republican Nominee

This will not disturb the employees under the classified civil service. They are not over-paid. They are not responsible for the waste and extravagance of the Administration. The waste and extravagance is outside the classified civil service.

As Chief Executive, I intend to give my close personal attention to the actual administration of government departments.

I intend to ask Congress immediately for legislation giving me authority to extend the merit system by executive order. Every position in the executive departments and agencies below the rank of assistant secretary should be filled either by promotion for merit or by competitive examinations.

Consolidation of Bureaus

At the same time, I intend to ask for authority to insure a real reorganization and consolidation of government bureaus and agencies. And I intend to ask that adequate appropriations be given to the Civil Service Commission.

I shall appoint to the Cabinet and other executive positions only those whose belief in the merit system will lead to its full support. I shall appoint only men of ability with records of actual accomplishment. And under my administration no man who remains a member of the Republican National Committee will be connected in any capacity with the executive branch of the Government.

It is imperative that the members of the Civil Service Commission should thoroughly understand the problems of government personnel. It is imperative they administer the civil service laws impartially and humanely. I shall ask the commission to study at once the best way to place part-time and contract employees within the merit system.

Court of Appeals

And I shall ask that the Civil Service Commission provide open hearings—a court of appeals—for employees against whom charges have been made that may lead to the loss of their jobs. When such charges are made, the accuser should face the accused. In my opinion, anything short of such protection to our government worker is unjust and un-American.

A trained and efficient civil service personnel is a sound economic investment. It should appeal to every taxpayer. Political turnover in government offices encourages waste, inefficiency and neglect of duty It destroys morale. It lowers respect for government service. We need in government more civil servants like the rank and file of post office employees—faithful men and women who have been appointed on merit and have advanced on merit.

It is my intention to broaden the system of promotion in each department so that employees may look forward to continuous advancement.

Roosevelt Challenge Cited

More than 10 years ago Mr. Roosevelt wrote to the National Civil Service Reform League as follows: "I should like to see one of the great parties come forward with a challenge to the other party offering to enter into a compact to uphold and maintain the civil service; to recognize that while a few positions at the top—policy-making positions—must of necessity be filled by party men, the overwhelming majority of government employees should be something more than party workers."

Since writing those words Mr. Roosevelt has become President. As the head of one of the great parties and as President, he not only has been shadow-boxing with his own challenge; he has abandoned his own principles.

The time has come to get rid of this tax-eating bureaucracy. We must return to a liberal democratic system.

Task Without Showmanship

The task of those who follow this Administration will be no bed of roses. It will not be a job for geniuses who despise arithmetic. It will be a grinding, undramatic responsibility—without fireworks and without showmanship. It will call for the simple virtues without which no family, no business and no government can long endure.

But the task can be performed. It can be performed by an administration determined to give our people a government that is efficient, economical and honest. It can be performed because the American people will support an administration which is looking after their affairs instead of trying to perpetuate itself in power. As Chief Executive I shall devote myself to this task with all the energy and determination that I possess. As Chief Executive I intend to have good government.

Landon Denies Union Heads Can 'Deliver" Labor Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

which, I have always believed, should not be based on the pauper's oath, although this oath may be required under the present Social Security Act."

Once more he said, "I will not promise the moon," adding: "I promise only what I know can be performed: Economy, a living pension, and such security as can be provided by a generous people."

The present act, he said, would involve "cruel disappointment for those of our people least able to bear the shock of disappointment." Its main burdens, he said, fall upon the workers, who have a 3 per cent tax deducted from their pay envelopes, and then "must pay again indirectly in reduced employment, higher prices or lower wages."

Gives Pledge to Labor

Talking to organized labor, Governor Landon began by saying that the working man's chief victory had not been won on the field of battle, but by earning the good opinion of the nation. He declared his belief in organization of labor, which he said was recognized by the Supreme Court, and added, "When I am President I will see to it that federal laws for the protection of workers are enforced. This might be construed as a pledge to enforce the Wagner Labor Relations Act, certainly until it is upheld or thrown down by the Supreme Court.

And he bore home his most serious warning, "We are witnessing in this country today an effort to introduce the camp of American labor the European system of political alliances which invariably victimize labor. In trying times leaders always arise who claim they can deliver the labor vote to one political camp or the other."

In his speech at Pittsburgh last night Governor Landon accused President Roosevelt, in his opening paragraph, of perpetrating "the most open, the most crude, and the most brutal use of the spoils system this country has ever seen." With abundant quotations from the President, he declared the Chief Executive had "abandoned his own principles."

In a graphic phrase, as he swung his fist in uppercut gestures, Governor Landon said: "We are seeing today, for the first time, the machine politics of our large cities, applied on a national scale, we are getting the first taste of the bitter fruits of personal government. We are feeling the yoke of a government of spoilsmen, by spoilsmen, and for spoilsmen."

Again came Governor Landon's latest and most successful speaking device—originally quite unpremeditated. One paragraph innocently began: "When I am President . . ." and the crowd went wild. Governor Landon looked pleased, then laughed, then flushed with emotion.

Merit Pledge Repeated

Governor Landon repeated the pledge of his telegram to the Cleveland convention. He promised to extend the merit system by executive order to every position in the executive departments and agencies below the rank of assistant secretary. He also promised to ask for authority to reorganize and consolidate government bureaus and agencies.

Finally, he ended on a note combining realism with high resolve. He said, "The task of those who follow this Administration will be no bed of roses. It will not be a job for geniuses who despise arithmetic. It will be a grinding, undramatic responsibility—without fireworks and without showmanship. It will call for the simple virtues without which no family, no business and no government can long endure. But the task can be performed. As Chief Executive I shall devote myself to this task with all the energy and determination that I possess. As Chief Executive I intend to have good government."

Russia Faces Test In European Role

(Continued from Page 1)

though it is doubtless Russian. At present Roumania is more than hesitant.

Yugoslavia Opposed

As for Yugoslavia, the third member of the Little Entente, it is quite recalcitrant to Russian overtures. It has sentimental as well as political objections to the Soviet regime. Having regard to the declared Russian attitude toward Fascism (and the "sanctions" episode strictly enters into the great anti-Fascist push of Communism) Yugoslavia would be committed to an anti-Italian policy were it to contract an alliance with the Soviet. And Yugoslavia, though it has differences with Italy, does not wish to renounce the hope of a genuine rapprochement with its neighbor. Thus the net result of Russian diplomacy is a definite division of the Little Entente on the Russian question.

Strange Bedfellows

Roman Catholic Austria was to be the protege of Russia. Germanic Austria was to throw itself into the arms of Slav Russia. Conservative Austria was to welcome Communist Russia. There are topsy-turvy situations in diplomacy, but this was incredible.

As for Hungary, it remembers the days of Bela Kuhn, the dreadful, though short-lived, days when Communism effected its revolution in Hungary, bringing horror, humiliation, and disaster. It has no desire to be placed again at the mercy of Bolshevism.

So that the Petite Triplice of Italy, Hungary, and Austria has been refashioned, and is now stronger than ever. If there is to be anything like a Danubian Confederation, it must repose on a preliminary agreement of Italy and Germany, and not take the character of a Russian conquest.

France has precipitated the military resurrection of Germany by choosing Russia as its partner, precisely as in the decisive prewar period.

Costly Game

The Russian policy inaugurated by Louis Barthou, who was obsessed by the 1870 fear and hatred of Germany, has therefore, directly or indirectly, cost France the friendship of Italy, the division of the Little Entente, and, it may well be, the good understanding with Great Britain to which it was most attached.

Deliberately, M. Flandin ratified the military accord with Russia, realizing the immediate consequences, which were the denunciation of the Locarno Treaty and the remilitarization of the Rhineland. Obviously he hoped for a compensatory military alliance with Great Britain, and a general tightening up of France's military alliances in Central Europe.

The diplomatic game is not yet played to its conclusion, but it begins to appear that both France and Russia have miscalculated, and that the re-emergence of Russia as an active power in European diplomacy has not been as successful as, for a moment, it seemed to be. Nor can it be said to have led to a more pacific Europe.

Yet Russia, with the Japanese sun rising on the Eastern horizon, needs peace. It cannot, as it often pretended, if it values the existence of the Communist regime, stir up strife in Europe. Any act which tends to provoke such strife will in the long run prove to be a diplomatic blunder on the part of Russia's rulers, a blunder in which all Europe may be involved as victims.

Whatever the sequel, everybody who is interested in European evolution will keep his eye fixed on Russia in its renewed role of member of the European concert.

First Rural TVA Network Planned at Athens, Ala.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ala., Oct. 28—The city of Athens, the first in the State to contract for TVA power, has also become the first to sponsor a county-wide rural network to bring TVA power to surrounding farms.

Arrangements have been completed whereby Athens will acquire on Oct. 31 from TVA all rural lines in Limestone County, and, in addition, construct some 65 miles of new lines with funds borrowed from the Rural Electrification Administration. The result will be a combined rural system radiating out of Athens and serving a total of 649 farm customers on 135 miles of line. The rural customers will receive power at the standard TVA re-sale rates, plus an amortization fee of one cent per kilowatt hour up to the first 100 kilowatt hours per month, which will be used to retire the cost of the lines.

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Spanish Rebels Stake All On the Capture of Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Though the net is slowly but surely being drawn tighter round Madrid—the fall of the important town of Guadalajara is the latest move in this connection—military opinion here, remembering how the White Russians got within sight of Leningrad, but failed to take it, still hesitates to regard the capture of the Spanish capital by the insurgents as a foregone conclusion.

The insurgents—who have the inestimable advantage of military training, a unified command and proper supply services—are inevitably staking their all on the capture of the capital.

Quit in North

They have abandoned their offensive in the north instead of following up their capture of Irun and San Sebastian by an advance on Bilbao. They are content with a stalemate at Oviedo and are remaining on the defensive around Saragossa and Huesca. Apparently they have even ceased trying to take Malaga.

The Government forces are evidently no match for the rebels in the field. Their chief asset is their enthusiasm. They have no training, no organization, no unified command. The Basques are fighting a lone hand in the north, the Catalonians and Aragonese in the east, and the central government gets very little help from either. Worse still, leadership, except in isolated cases like General Mangada, the defender of Peguerinos near El Escorial, practically does not exist.

If Madrid Holds Out

In such circumstances, much depends on whether Gen. Francisco Franco, head of the insurgents, can induce the capital to surrender without his having to engage in extensive street fighting. Street fighting is a matter of individual combats in which the trained soldier loses much of his advantage over the guerrilla. If General Franco reaches the streets of Madrid without having broken the morale of the militia, it is likely to be the battle of Oviedo over again, but on a truly appalling scale, with no certainty that General Franco will be the ultimate victor.

Meanwhile, General Franco is conducting his campaign along strictest orthodox lines. He never lets one of his columns get too far ahead of the others. Operating on exterior lines, it is a difficult task for his various columns to keep in touch with one another.

Loyalists Might Do It

On the other hand, it ought to be easy for the Government—which has the advantage of interior lines—to concentrate a superior force against a single attacking column and to overwhelm it before help can come from the flank. A government offensive of this kind is still within the bounds of possibility. If it were successful, it would revolutionize the whole face of the campaign at a single stroke.

Other theaters of war are for the moment secondary. If General Franco occupies the capital, he will still be faced with reducing the autonomous republics which have sprung up since the fighting began. The military value of the Catalonian militia is not high, but the capture of Barcelona might, nevertheless, prove a hard task, especially if the Soviet sends supplies and military advisers there.

Not So Uneven

Much has been heard of General Franco's superiority in material. Except as regards airplanes, it seems doubtful whether he is much better off than the Government. What is not in doubt is that he has a properly organized commissariat and the Government has not. The Government's lack of success so far is largely due to its failure to organize its commissariat.

Meanwhile El Escorial, the Government's last stronghold outside of Madrid, is the scene of heavy fighting. The town lies at the foot of the Guadarrama mountains. The monastery itself is a huge building with immense corridors and walls of great thickness which should be able to withstand a siege 10 times more easily than did the Alcazar at Toledo.

General Mangada, the most popular of the Government's officers, is leading the Government forces here. His great test has come. The fate of Madrid—which became the capital of Spain because Philip the Second wanted to be within reach of his monasterial retreat—depends largely on the fight put up by El Escorial, which should reveal whether General Mangada is a great militia leader or not.

He has a long record as a democrat. In 1917 when the Socialist rebels were tried under martial law, he defended them. One of the most active fighters in Morocco, he made himself conspicuous by his bravery and his protests against café dawdlers and backdoor influence, which kept the officers away from the fighting-line. He demanded that money voted for rations should be spent on rations. He is the author of the book "On Whose Side?" in which he deals with the rise of the Spanish working people, whose descent he traces back to the days of the Berbers.

In this book General Mangada points out an interesting phenomenon in Spanish history. When the enemy, he says, has taken possession of all positions and fortresses in the peninsula, when all resistance appears useless and even senseless, men arise who are usually obscure but whose love for country leads them to make the supreme effort in the mountain fastnesses and in the streets of towns defying the attackers. Again he declares that they have shown that numbers do not count.

General Mangada strongly condemns the treatment of Jews and Moors, whose help the insurgents are now using in the hope of saying the very ideas in the name of which these races were expelled.

Operations in Spain

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Operations

Dark Shading Is Territory in Hands of Government; Light Shading Shows Areas in Doubt; White Portions Are Held by Rebels. Arrows Denote Main Points of Attack

Comstock Opposes Roosevelt

DETROIT, Oct. 28 (AP)—Former Gov. William A. Comstock, for years leader of the Michigan Democratic Party, announced Oct. 26 he would not support President Roosevelt for re-election. The former Governor's announcement was made while introducing former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri at a political meeting. Mr. Reed spoke under sponsors of the "Jeffersonian Democrats."

Largest Airline Spread Its Wings Nine Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMI, Fla., Oct. 28—Nine years ago today the world's largest air transport system stretched its first wings when Capt. Edwin C. Musick, later famed for his trans-Pacific flights, made Pan American Airways' first regular air-mail trip from the little port of Key West on the southern tip of the United States to Havana, Cuba.

Since that time the 90-mile line has grown to more than 40,000, the most extensive on the globe. Next largest at present is "Air France," which covers 24,000 miles of lines. Pan American now operates more than twice as much airway mileage as all the domestic lines within the United States combined.

From the handful of men handling Pan American's small operations here nine years ago, the personnel has increased to more than 3400. These are stationed in ports, large and small, in the West Indies, Central and South America, Alaska, China, on isolated mid-Pacific bases between California and the Philippines, in the New York executive headquarters and in traffic offices in major cities throughout the United States. In Miami alone, chief operating base of the system's "mother division," 500 people are employed.

Serves 36 Countries

The little 90-mile airline started in Key West nine years ago today now serves 36 countries and colonies of the Western Hemisphere and spans the Pacific to the Orient.

At its start, Pan American's "fleet" was only three tri-motored Fokker transports. Now there are 142 airliners in operation and they have flown a total of more than 205,000,000 passenger miles. A total of 124 ground radio control stations guide these vast operations and the system has achieved the remarkable reliability record of 99.93 per cent of scheduled flights completed.

Man's success in conquering the Pacific ocean by air is shown by the report from Pan American Airways System that 500,000 miles of flight across the Pacific have been completed by the giant flying boats of the China Clipper type, previous to the inauguration of the first air passenger service from California to the Orient this month.

A total of 51 air mail flights across the ocean to Manila have been completed, via Honolulu, Midway, Wake and Guam islands. The distance is 8200 miles, one way.

Travel Between Americas

Indicating the rapidly increasing travel and trade carried on by air between the Americas, the 25,000th passenger to be cleared through the air gateway between the Americas since the first of the year, departed early this month from Pan American airport in Miami. This is the first time since establishment of international air service here that 25,000 passengers have been cleared so early in the year, according to Pan American officials.

Throughout this year a monthly average of nearly 2500 people have traveled between the United States and the West Indies, Central and South America, through Miami's international airport. With the travelers handled by Eastern Air Lines' service to New York and Chicago, officials estimate that Miami's total air traffic for this year will run nearly to 50,000 passengers.

Madrid Reports Plenty of Food For Long Siege

MADRID, Oct. 28 (AP)—Carlos Rubiera, president of the newly formed Provisioning Commission in the Madrid area, said today the capital had sufficient food supplies to resist an absolute siege for at least two months.

Regardless of the proximity of the enemy, he said, there was no immediate danger of a food shortage.

"A quick check of available supplies showed we have enough food on hand for at least two months in the event communications should be cut off entirely," Señor Rubiera declared.

Under One Control

"Of course, we do not anticipate any such eventuality, but it is always best to take the darkest possible outlook on a situation of this kind so as not to be caught by surprise if the unexpected happens.

"All supplies in Madrid have now been placed under the control of one commission, thereby eliminating the previous system under which various political parties acted more or less independently in provisioning their respective groups."

GRINON, Spain, Oct. 28—Spanish fascists captured seven towns yesterday in a drive to bring insurgent artillery within range of Madrid.

The troops of Gen. Varela drew the line tighter around the capital with a vigorous offensive after a socialist militia counter attack was beaten off at Navalcarnero.

For the first time in weeks, Government planes ventured far inside the fascist lines. The loyalist war planes bombed the airfield at Talavera de la Reina at sunrise without, however, crippling the fascist aviation force.

Rebels Rely on Tanks In Attack on Madrid

NAVALCARNERO, Oct. 28 (AP)—The insurgent command drew battle plans today for an attack on Madrid.

With their outposts 10 miles from the capital—almost within range for their heaviest artillery—the fascist leaders laid out a careful strategy for occupying the city.

They relied principally on a fleet of 200 small tanks and armored cars to charge into Madrid's streets ahead of foot troops, if necessary, to "mop up" after their projected storming of the capital with big guns.

There were indications the fascists would seek to avoid destruction as much as possible, counting on alarming the population and forcing the defenders to withdraw without resisting.

Fascist forces held an unbroken line surrounding the capital on three sides, from the north westward to the southeast, and had cut Madrid's last railroad communication eastward to the Mediterranean coast.

Gen. Francisco Franco's expeditionary forces from Morocco had shoved the inexperienced Madrid militia back to a point where the main fascist forces were within 16 miles of Madrid.

Manager Denies Company Used Political Coercion

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—W. A. Fowler, general manager of the Timken Roller Bearing Company plant in Columbus, asserted yesterday "there is no truth whatsoever" to charges before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee that the firm sought to coerce its employees politically.

"No man here ever was told that this plant would close if Governor Landon were not elected or that Henry Ford would withdraw his orders," Mr. Fowler said. "There is no truth whatsoever in the charges."

The Columbus plant of Timken, whose general offices are at Canton, Ohio, was established here about 10 years ago to supply bearings for a Ford assembly plant. The Ford unit has been shut down since 1932.

At Canton, William Umstadt, president of the company, bluntly replied, "I have no comment."

Shanghai Officials Take Oaths Before National Congress Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Three thousand officials and staff employees of the City Government of Greater Shanghai—the Chinese municipality of this city of three administrations—participated in a mammoth citizenship registration and oath-taking ceremony in the Mayor's Administration building in the Greater Shanghai Civic Center as a means of stirring patriotic feeling preliminary to convening of the National People's Congress to be held in Nanking beginning Nov. 12.

Police officers participated in ceremonies held in their respective stations. Officials and employees of the City Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Headquarters, officials of the various district party headquarters, and officials of the National People's Congress Election office took their oaths separately at the Nationalist Party Branch office, while other public bodies, including the Chamber of Commerce, the City Agricultural Association, the General Labor Union and the Shanghai Fishing Association had similar ceremonies in their own quarters.

Approximately 2,000,000 Chinese are believed to be eligible to exercise civil rights in Shanghai and a lengthy process of registration and taking of an oath of allegiance has been going on in order to lay the groundwork for the choice of delegates to the congress, which has particular significance as it is supposed to adopt the new national constitution.

Will Landon Lead In Landon, Md., Vote?

LANDON, Md., Oct. 28 (AP)—Residents wonder whether this town would follow its name and give a majority on Nov. 3 to Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee.

Landon, discovered on a highway map, is not listed in the Postal Guide. It gets its mail through Princess Anne, five miles away. The town's population is about 75.

Landon is not far from Lawsonia, named for the family of William P. Lawson, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland.

Italy Celebrates March on Rome In Parade for Duce

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP)—Shouting above the roar of 50,000 wildly cheering Fascists in Venezia square, Premier Benito Mussolini today signaled the fourteenth anniversary of the famous "March on Rome" by declaring:

"The Italian people today are ready and determined to defend as never before—with all their force, right up to the last drop of blood—victory and empire."

Beginning its fifteenth year, he said, fascism has reached such a state that "when it finds obstacles in its path, it throws itself against them and burns its bridges behind it."

Prominently flanking Signor Mussolini as he spoke were five German officers.

Il Duce continued:

"The fourteenth year of fascism was a happy one! But the fifteenth year will not be less happy, because such is our faith and our will—an adult will as tempered as the blade of your swords."

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Ask Wilbur Coon dealers, listed below, to show you how this miracle in design has been accomplished. Stop in for a leisurely try-on . . . see for yourself how comfortable your feet feel—how slender, modish, and trim they look! All styles, $10.

ROSEDALE—A world of comfort in a slender appearing attractive semi-dress six eyelet oxford. In blue, black and brown kid. $10.

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Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Shoe Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Ratzey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Sutphin "L"
Jersey City, N. J.—Troll Bros., 400 Central Ave., 647 Newark Ave.
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Sterch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc., 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Maiools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Boston Shoe Store, 182 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nofsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Burbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shop Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N. J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N. W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington—Quality Shoe Store, 3rd and Market St.
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Meas. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

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President Defines Liberty at Statue

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech at the fiftieth anniversary celebration at the Statue of Liberty today:

Fifty years ago our old neighbor and friend from across the sea gave us this monument to stand at the principal eastern gateway to the new world. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, accepted this gift with the pledge that "we will not forget that liberty has here made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected."

During those 50 years that covnant between ourselves and our most cherished convictions has not been broken.

Four hundred years ago, in Europe as well as in Asia, there was little hope of liberty for the average men of courage and good will. The ambitions of a ruling class and the times alike, conspired against liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty of the person, liberty of economic opportunity.

No Liberty Was Left

Wars, dynastic and religious, had exhausted both the substance and the tolerance of the Old World. There was neither economic nor political liberty—nor any hope for either.

Then came one of the great ironies of history. Rulers needed to find gold to pay their armies and increase their power over the common men. The seamen they sent to find that gold found instead the way of escape for the common man from those rulers. What they found over the western horizon was not the silk and jewels of Cathay but mankind's second chance—a chance to create a new world after he had almost spoiled an old one.

And the Almighty seems purposefully to have withheld that second chance until the time when men would most need and appreciate liberty, the time when men would be enlightened enough to establish it on foundations sound enough to maintain it.

Stream of Three Centuries

For over three centuries a steady stream of men, women and children followed the beacon of liberty which this light symbolizes. They brought to us strength and moral fibre developed in a civilization centuries old but fired anew by the dream of a better life in America. They brought to one new country the cultures of a hundred old ones.

It has not been sufficiently emphasized in the teaching of our history that the overwhelming majority of those who came from the nations of the old world to our American shores were not the laggards, not the timorous, not the failures. They were men and women who had the supreme courage to strike out for themselves, to abandon language and relatives—to start at the bottom without influence, without money and without knowledge of life in a very young civilization. We can say for all America what the Californians say of the forty-niners "The cowards never started and the weak died by the way."

Land of Salvation

Perhaps Providence did prepare this American continent to be a place of the second chance. Certainly, millions of men and women have made it that. They adopted this homeland because in this land they found a home in which the things they most desired could be theirs—freedom of opportunity, freedom of thought, freedom to worship God. Here they found life because here there was freedom to live.

It is the memory of all these eager seeking millions that makes this one of America's places of great romance. Looking down this great harbor I like to think of the countless number of inbound vessels that have made this port. I like to think of the men and women who—with the break of dawn off Sandy Hook—have strained their eyes to the West for a first glimpse of the New World.

They came to us—most of them—in steerage. But they, in their humble quarters, saw things in these strange horizons which were denied to the eyes of those few who traveled in greater luxury.

They came to us speaking many tongues—but a single language, the universal language of human aspiration.

How well their hopes were justified is proved by the record of what they achieved. They not only found freedom in the new world, but by their effort and devotion they made the New World's freedom safer, richer, more far reaching, more capable of growth.

Within this present generation that stream from abroad has largely stopped. We have within our shores today the materials out of which we shall continue to build an even better home for liberty.

We take satisfaction in the thought that those who have left their native land to join us may still retain here their affection for some things left behind—old customs, old language, old friends. Looking to the future, they wisely choose that their children shall live in the new language and in the new customs of this new people. And those children more and more realize their common destiny in America. That is true whether their forbears came past this place eight generations ago or only one.

An Unexampled Unity

The realization that we are all bound together by hope of a common future rather than by reverence for a common past has helped us to build upon this continent a unity unapproached in any similar area of population in the whole world. For all our millions of square miles, for all our millions of people, there is a unity in language and speech, in law and in economics, in education and in general purpose, which nowhere finds its match.

It was the hope of those who gave us this statue and the hope of the American people in receiving it that the Goddess of Liberty and the Goddess of Peace were the same.

The grandfather of my old friend the French Ambassador, and those who helped him make this gift possible, were citizens of a great sister republic established on the principle of the democratic form of government. Citizens of all democracies unite in their desire for peace. Grover Cleveland recognized this unity on this spot 50 years ago.

Peace to All the World

He suggested that "Liberty enlightening the world" would extend her rays from these shores to every other nation.

Today the symbolism should be broadened. To the message of liberty which America sends to all the world must be added her message of peace.

Even in times as troubled and uncertain as these, I still hold to the faith that a better civilization than any we have known is in store for America and by our example, perhaps, for the world. Here destiny seems to have taken a long look. Into this continental reservoir there has been poured untold and untapped wealth of human resources. Out of that reservoir—out of the melting pot—the rich promise which the New World held out to those who came to it from many lands is finding fulfillment.

The richness of the promise has not run out. If we keep the faith for our day, as those who came before us kept the faith for theirs, then you and I can smile with confidence into the future.

Service of Rededication

It is fitting, therefore, that this should be a service of rededication to the liberty and the peace which this statue symbolizes. Liberty and peace are living things. In each generation—if they are to be maintained—they must be guarded and vitalized anew.

We do only a small part of our duty to America when we glory in the great past. Patriotism that stops with that is a too-easy patriotism—a patriotism out of step with the patriots. For each generation the more patriotic part is to carry forward American freedom and American peace by making them living facts in a living present.

To that we can, we do, rededicate ourselves.

Poetry Prize Gives Girl First Trip to New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Miss Sheila Jane Crooke of State University, Urbana, Ill., who never before has seen New York City, has arrived here to remain until Saturday as winner of the first prize in a poetry contest sponsored by the National Life Conservation Society in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth year of the installation of the Statue of Liberty. Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, president of the society, will read the poem at the ceremonies on Wednesday at the Statue of Liberty.

Miss Louise Atherton, of Oxford, Penna., won second prize, and Miss Katherine G. LaFitte, of Larchmont, N. Y., third prize among the 1000 entrants in the contest.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

one of briars and pitfalls. He arrives in New York City today. So too does President Roosevelt and Governor Landon. They enter like conquering heroes. But Mr. Browder comes like a runner spent after a stiff steeple chase over innumerable hurdles. Terre Haute threw him in jail on his first appearance; a crowd in Terre Haute pelted him with eggs on his second appearance. A Tampa (Florida) crowd was about equally demonstrative. He speaks in Buffalo tomorrow night, but only after characteristic wrangling to get the hall. The American people seem to suggest that they do not deem Mr. Browder's solution the least bit acceptable, even though some do charge that America is becoming class conscious.

Fascism—Anniversary of March on Rome

Italy celebrates the fourteenth anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome as the United States celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty.

Fifty thousand persons in Rome's Venezia square clap and applaud like agitated surf. From his balcony, Premier Mussolini thunders over the sea of faces. It is one of those "blood and iron" speeches that have made European chancelleries quiver. Of Fascism, he said:

"When it finds obstacles in its path, it throws itself against them and burns its bridges behind it."

Before Ethiopia, European capitals had come to regard such pronouncements as part of the proselytizing rhetoric generally employed by dictators in addressing their people. Even now some discount is made on the theory that speeches for local consumption are forged from more inflammabe phraseology than that which is permitted to govern actual foreign policy.

Enlightenment—Liberty Statue Rededicated

The Statue of Liberty upon its fiftieth anniversary is lavishly feted and praised. It would be regrettable if "Lady Liberty's" 50 years had made her impervious to flattery, for President Roosevelt and François de Tessan headed an American and French delegation of notables who said consistently nice things about her. Though the torch of liberty is utterly drenched in some lands, though its rays penetrate but a short way inland in other nations, still the determination to continue the battle for liberty for all peoples and all ranks was attested in these ceremonies rededicating the statue, with its ideals.

Candidates—Prepare for Final Showdown

President Roosevelt and Governor Landon converge in New York City, which some commentators have predicted could prove the deciding area in the election. President Roosevelt leaves the train in Bayonne, New Jersey, rides through oceans of spectators in Brooklyn, en route to Bedloe Island. Here he takes part in the rededication of the Statue of Liberty, upon that Lady's fiftieth anniversary. Governor Landon arrives at Pennsylvania Station, motors to Murray Hill Hotel. Tomorrow night he speaks at Madison Square Garden, the climax of his campaign.

President Roosevelt before starting his trip, receives the press, which was all inflated with questions after two adjournments of the regular press conferences. Efforts to smoke the President out on his NRA position merely elicited an exhortation to read his speeches past and future. Many believe the President hopes this reading will not permit his opponents to piece together his NRA position until after the election. Thus the President, in these Halloween days, becomes something of a political Ichabod Crane fleeing the fearsome pumpkin head of the NRA.

Voting—Coercion Inquiry Started

To what extent are efforts being made to coerce the labor vote?

The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee announces it will investigate, at least, one alleged instance of coercion. The case at issue is said to involve workers in a Columbus, Ohio, factory. The workers allegedly are threatened with the shutdown of the factory unless Gov. Alfred M. Landon is elected. This charge follows innumerable accusations of duress.

The Democrats assert the interference with labor emanates mostly from the employers, who abuse their control over their workers' jobs.

The Republicans are more likely to charge that interference comes from pro-New Deal labor leaders and from the New Deal's control of relief.

No new phenomenon, similar charges have punctuated about every election for the last 50 years. But indications are that the workers enter the voting booth, close the door and luxuriate in the secret ballot, which is designed to meet the whole campaign of interference and permit citizens to vote as they honestly believe.

Philadelphians Now Trust Speedometers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—Philadelphia used-car buyers will be able from now on to believe their eyes when they read the mileage figures on the speedometers of their prospective purchases, according to a statement issued by Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, local AAA affiliate.

Dealers in this city are taking heed of the warning issued by the National Automobile Dealers' Association as a result of a court decision and two new laws on this subject, he reports.

"Under decision of the Missouri State Court of Appeals," says Mr. Ballantyne, "the setting back of a speedometer so as to give an erroneous impression as to extent of use is 'fraudulent practice' and renders the dealer liable for damages. In this particular case the purchaser was awarded $2500, despite the dealer's defense that there was no intent to defraud because setting speedometers back is 'an old trade custom.'

"Not satisfied with the recourse under the common law, the State of Kentucky passed a special law at the last session of its Legislature, specifically prohibiting the setting back of a speedometer.

"Wisconsin, through legislation licensing automobile dealers and finance companies and providing for a code of fair competition in the automobile selling industry, also has taken steps that not only promise to better the competitive situation among dealers, but also to clear up abuses in selling and financing of automobiles. Changing the speedometer reading of any used vehicle offered for sale is specifically prohibited, and it is also declared unlawful for any motor vehicle salesman to refuse to furnish to the prospective customer the name of the vehicle's previous owner."

President Promises Better Houses to Low-Income Group

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Following is the text of the speech President Roosevelt delivered at Roosevelt Park today:

I have just come from the ceremonies at the Statue of Liberty. I spoke there of the steady stream of human resources which the Old World poured on our shores and out of which our American civilization has been built.

Many of the people who came past the Statue of Liberty settled in this section of New York City. Here they wove into the pattern of American life some of the color and the richness of the cultures from which they came. Here they joined in that great process out of which we have welded an American citizenship.

We gave them freedom. I am proud—America is proud—of what they have given to us.

Not Half-Hearted Americans

They have never been—they are not now—half-hearted Americans. In Americanization classes and at night schools they have burned the midnight oil in order to be worthy of their new allegiance.

They were not satisfied merely to find here the realization of the material hopes which had guided them from their native land. They were not satisfied merely to build a material home for themselves and their families.

They were intent also upon building a place for themselves in the ideals of America. They sought an assurance of permanency in the new land for themselves and their children based upon active participation in its civilization and culture.

Liberty, Not License

Those who have come here of late understand and appreciate our free institutions and our free opportunity, as well as those who have been here for many generations.

The great majority of the new and the old do not confuse the word "liberty" with the word "license." They appreciate that the American standard of freedom does not include the right to do things to hurt their neighbors.

All of us—old-comers and newcomers—agree that for the speculator to gamble with and lose the savings of the clients of his bank is just as contrary to American ideals of liberty as it is for the poor man to upset the peddler's cart and steal his wares. To our newer Americans, America is a great discovery. They who have never been so free before rejoice in our freedom. Our liberty is warmed by the fire of their devotion.

The Housing Question

I am inclined to think that in some cases the newer citizens have discharged their obligations to us better than we have discharged our obligations to them. For example, their coming helped to intensify the housing problem in many of our great cities. We have not yet worked out an adequate answer to that problem.

As a matter of fact, we have, for too long, neglected the housing problem for all our lower-income groups. We have spent large sums of money on parks, on highways, on bridges, on museums, and for other projects of civic betterment. For the most part, that was money well spent. But we have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the over-crowded sections of our cities to live as American citizens have a right to live.

You and I will not be content until city, state and federal governments join with private capital in helping every American family to live that way.

We need action to get better city housing. Senator Wagner and I had hoped for a new law at the last session of the Congress. We who believe in better housing have not been defeated. I am confident that the next Congress will start us on our way with a sound housing policy.

We shall certainly get it if on Nov. 3 you vote to send to Washington the kind of government which I am confident you want—a government which will continue to work for security of the home, for security of jobs, for security of savings, and for better homes in every part of the nation.

Los Angeles Plans Sensible Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Halloween programs are being staged here by the municipal playground department and parent-teacher associations with an eye to keeping youngsters so busy that there'll be no time or energy left for mischief.

The night of Oct. 31 finds recreation centers again attracting thousands of boys and girls just as Halloween celebrations at the playgrounds have done in previous years to cut down window soaping fence-gate hoisting, and doorbell ringing.

Playground programs include lantern parades, costume contests, games, and stunts played in the light of blazing bonfires, "haunted houses," neighborhood carnivals, peanut scrambles, bobbing for apples, and other activities associated with the observance of All Hallow's Eve.

Programs are not limited to the young people. Events are planned to attract entire families. Afternoon programs are also in store for tots too young to stay up for the evening.

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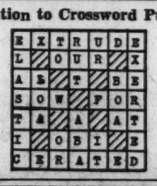

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Canadian-German Trade Pact Ends Serious Handicap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 27—Terms of the new trade agreement between Canada and Germany signed Oct. 22 removes a serious handicap against this country due to the drastic control of the granting of foreign exchange introduced in Germany in September, 1936.

As explained by W. D. Euler, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, the advantages which Canada had expected to derive from the arrangements which came into effect on Jan. 1, 1933, by which it extended its intermediate tariff for Germany's most - favored - nation treatment, had been to a large extent nullified by the exchange situation—almost doubling the value of the imports from Germany as compared with exports to that country. During the 12 months ended September last, Canada imported goods to the value of $10,716,631, and exported goods to the value of $5,745,021.

Henceforth the exchange accruing from the sale of German goods in Canada will be available for the purchase of Canadian goods.

The Provisional Trade Agreement provides for the mutual exchanges of the most-favored-nation treatment by each country to the products of the other country, and shall remain in force until Nov. 14, 1937, or thereafter until either party shall have given two months' notice of termination.

There is also a Payments Agreement regulating payment for the exchange of goods between the two countries and providing that the exchange accruing from German exports to Canada shall be utilized for the purchase of Canadian goods imported into Germany. A schedule is attached to the agreement which provides for the allocation of 63.1 per cent of the exchange accruing from German exports to Canada among certain specified commodities, the unallocated balance of 36.9 per cent being available for the purchase of commodities which are not included in the schedule or for the purchase of additional quantities of the enumerated commodities.

Canada's chief exports to Germany during the last 12 months were: Wheat, $845,790; asbestos, $691,251; pickled salmon, $83,612; sausage casings, $76,862; dried apples, $40,802.

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Puzzle Corner

Answers

1. Lavender — mauve. Milky — pearly. Leaden—silvery. Vermilion—incarnadine. Ecru—fawn. Glaucous—verdant. Yellow—citrine. Azure—cerulean. Orange—ochreous. Jetty—inky.

2. Yarn, Warn, Warp. Warp, Ward, Word, Wood, Woof. Woof, Roof, Room, Loom. Loom, Boom, Boos, Bogs, Bugs, Rugs.

3. All vowels have been omitted. When inserted in correct places, the message reads: "For God so loved his only begotten son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life."

4. The answer is indicated after the word "here" (.), Period.

5. Amateur authors often find publishers difficult to interview without influential assistance.

Winning the Election Becomes 'Big Business'

Huge campaign machines, oiled with $20,000,000, run at full speed for months to reap harvest of votes Nov. 3; armies of workers have single aim — to get citizen's cross on ballot.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a giant reaper and binder, the national political campaign machine—duplicate models of which have been developed in both Republican and Democratic mills for the purpose of reaping votes and turning out public officials—is running smoothly in this year's campaign, oiled by a combined campaign fund of some $20,000,000 plus.

Once a mixture of sentimentality, lush verbiage and "hooray-boys-have-one-on-us" laxity, it has settled down into an effective organization which manufactures or assembles publicity, propaganda, statistics, street parades, candidates' tours, speeches, radio programs and the other abracadabra of electioneernig with systematic regularity.

Standardized Business

Thus the business of electing Presidents of the United States and lesser dignitaries has become standardized. It is an established, if recurrent, occupation. Speedy, exciting, exuberant, full of suspense, it nevertheless has reached the stage where its processes may be charted, its activities classified, its ramifications analyzed.

At Republican headquarters in Chicago John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the National Republican Committee, has assembled some 1300 workers, fitted them into what was practically a dismantled party machine, and drilled them into a formidable body of political munition makers.

In New York, where Democratic national headquarters are found in the old Biltmore hotel, James A. Farley, national chairman, has been busy since pre-Roosevelt days perfecting campaign machinery until today it is as regular as the stripes of Tammany.

Driving to Finish

Behind the oratory, publicity and parades, pictures and propaganda, the two immense machines are now driving to a finish.

The Associated Press recently reported expenditures of $1,324,416 by the Democratic National Committee between Sept. 1 and Oct. 21, bringing its outlay for the year to $2,845,074, while the Republican National Committee reports that it spent $3,161,617 and collected $2,987,765 between Sept. 1 and Oct. 18. Its expenditures for the year were $5,686,536.

With the stimulus to contributions usually experienced during the closing days of the campaign, further intensified by the closeness expected in this year's battle, it is estimated total expenditures in the United States for election of its next President will reach as high as $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Democratic headquarters is throbbing with the dash of a newspaper going to press every minute.

Pressure Is Thinner

In Chicago Republican headquarters the pressure is thinner. Perhaps it's because the G. O. P. workers are not packed in so densely or because there are more of them. Anyway, in Chicago there are no mental thermostats tacked up everywhere, as in New York in every Democratic room, in the shape of the following sign:

"Keep cool, calm and collected."

A high executive strips off his collar and toils like a laboring man.

"What a gorgeous story!" bursts from a publicity woman at a telephone. "Where shall we plant it?"

What she means is from what city can this item be announced most advantageously.

Good-Will Factory

A party headquarters is a huge good-will factory, a sales force trying to merchandise its brand of government to a nation. Curious are the talents that go into the manufacture of public sentiment by wholesale.

The "bright idea" man, for instance, takes care of friends of the person who has a sure way to win the election.

Near by labors a political veteran calm amid the excitement. His desk is a snowdrift of papers. He is one of the regular staff of the Democratic party, a center of inquiry and reference.

A former secretary, grown so efficient she is now office manager for the whole headquarters organization, presides in a little, crowded room. A big board holding 50 or so extra keys indicates her charge of the housekeeping.

Altogether, a party headquarters in a presidential campaign becomes a wondrous conglomeration of enthusiasm, devotion, execution, pacification, ingenuity and exaggeration.

Two Complete Floors

Democrats are using two complete floors of the Hotel Biltmore, which occupies one of New York's small city blocks, besides about 150 other rooms there. For the mailing, multigraphing and mimeographing department they are using a business loft.

Large as is the Democratic hub, the Republicans overrun it in size, for they have overflowed from their original office building into four others, and are employing nearly 100,000 square feet. In addition, they have an eastern division headquarters in New York city.

The Democrats concentrate their headquarters in New York, reducing their Washington office and running only a minor branch in Chicago.

Sudden Stop Ahead

These massive engines of persuasion, built up hastily since June or July, are pouring the last of their millions into the political arts. Several departments practically have finished their toil. Men who have labored for months are thankfully looking toward release. In a few days more, as the election comes to hand, the machinery will halt with the suddenness of a pricked balloon except for paying the left-over bills.

America will then vote—and how the crosses go on the ballots here and there will reflect the skill with which the then-forgotten beehives in Chicago and New York have done their tasks.

What is the system on which a national campaign is run?

The technique fashioned out of years of politics might be summarized in two words:

1. Publicity.
2. Organization.

Everybody knows about the propaganda. The nation is getting it from newspaper, radio, billboard, sound truck, movie, window picture, mass meeting, candidates' special trains, mailbox, doorbell ringing, etc. There is a technology, by the way, in this craft of political publicity.

In contrast, the organization end of a national campaign is hardly observable by the public. Organization has two phases—the organization of voters by classes or groups, and the strengthening of the party machinery. The first of these organization aims makes the most conspicuous feature of a national headquarters. The theory is to organize every possible important group. So the following political divisions have become standard: Women's, labor, farm, veterans, foreign-speaking voters, Negros, business and professional men and women, political clubs representing independent voters, young party members, etc.

A party leader serves as chairman for each group, coming into national headquarters on a full-time basis for the duration of the campaign. He knows influential members of his group, enlists all the notables he can, gets out literature especially written for his clientele, arranges for speakers and distributes to his field the general literature of his party. His staff may include its own publicity man. The women's division and the foreign-language group are usually the most elaborate. Some divisions have state setups and carry their organization far enough locally to be of help on election day if a county chairman forgets the national ticket in absorption on local candidates.

Separate Farm Division

An exception to the standard order is made by the Democratic party's handling of the farm campaign. What is practically the Democratic farm division is located in Chicago, near the center of the farm territory, rather than in New York city.

This year has brought a few novelties to the campaign. Republicans introduced an American Indian division, designed to reach the 350,000 Indian voters, who got the franchise in 1924. They are mostly concentrated in several states. The Democrats added a first voters' division. For study of the New Deal, Republicans built up a large research division. Democrats also have a sportsmen's division. Republicans are working among employers with their industrial division. Democrats have a Business Men's League.

Besides these, the Roosevelt-Garner clubs or the Landon-Knox clubs gather in the independents who want to do active work in the campaign. Each party has its permanent organization of young party members, operating out of national headquarters. Particular attention is given to senatorial and congressional campaign committees, working for the election of party men to the House and Senate.

Research Reaches Top

Although research men are not new to national politics, this year's campaign has made greater demands on them. Candidates have had their experts, including college professors, for 40 years and more. During this year's campaign the supremacy of economic issues lifted research to a place it never had attained before. Republicans started constructing their research staff early in the year and made it a headquarters division. Democrats were spared a good deal of this effort by having control of the government departments, to which the Republicans had to go for much of their material. Writers weave the threads of statistics into the complete cloth presented to voters in campaign literature.

Research machinery which New Deal Democrats have set up to implement the business of re-electing President Roosevelt is a small, but highly concentrated, bureau at headquarters. Here with the aid of a newspaper file which reflects all shades of Democratic, Republican and independent opinion, the committee has at its finger-tips the campaign status quo, day by day.

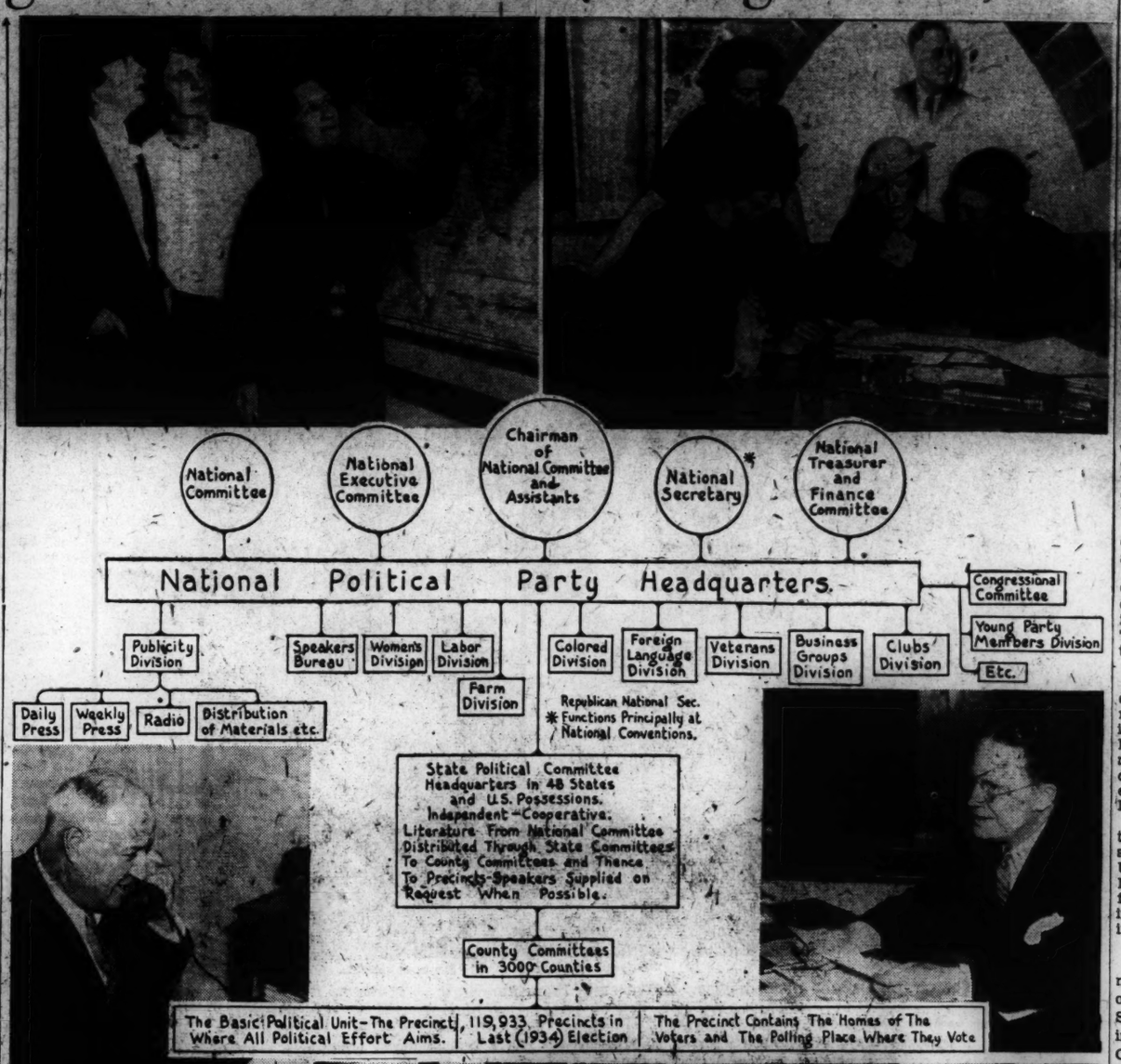
Local Unit Is Key

Even the most efficient and well-financed national headquarters would be helpless without the cooperation of local party units. It takes local work to get votes into the ballot box. House-to-house canvassing, getting people to the polls election day, manning the polls, etc., are part of the duties of the hundreds of thousands of precinct workers.

No national committee can handle the details of 119,993 precincts, as listed in the 1934 election. It can work directly with the 3000 odd county chairmen, and even more easily with the 48 state chairmen.

So the national committee labors to keep harmony throughout the state and county organizations, to stimulate energy where it sags, to rush extra ammunition where needed and to keep party machinery in repair.

The fundamental political unit is the precinct. The voter lives and casts his ballot there. Nothing counts unless the ballot gets into the box. A simple thing, marking a little cross in a little square on election day; but how much energy is expended to move the pencil just a few inches, this way or that!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Clubs' Division
Congressional Committee
Young Party Members Division
Etc.
Daily Press
Weekly Press
Radio
Distribution of Materials etc.
Republican National Sec.
*Functions Principally at National Conventions.
State Political Committee Headquarters in 48 States and U.S. Possessions. Independent—Cooperative. Literature From National Committee Distributed Through State Committees To County Committees and Thence To Precincts-Speakers Supplied on Request When Possible.
County Committees in 3000 Counties
The Basic Political Unit—The Precinct, Where All Political Effort Aims.
119,933 Precincts in Last (1934) Election
The Precinct Contains The Homes of The Voters and The Polling Place Where They Vote

Wide World; International; © Underwood

Party Headquarters Bustle With Activity as Election Day Nears

Upper Left—Three Prominent Members of the Republican Party Women's Division (Left to Right)—Mrs. Barbara McDonald, Publicity Director; Mrs. Ernest Griffin, Assistant Director, and Mrs. Grace B. Reynolds, Director of Women's Division. Upper Right—Democratic Headquarters in New York City. (Left to Right)—Miss Helen Houston, Vice-Chairman of Kansas State Democratic Committee; Mrs. James H. Wolfe, Executive Director of Women's Division; Mrs. Marguerite Peyton Thompson, Vice-Chairman of Colorado State Democratic Committee, and Miss Mary Dewson, Chairman of Women's Division. In the Background Are Rainbow Fliers Pasted in an Arc Over the Head of Franklin D. Roosevelt

Center—Chart Showing General Organization Plan of Both Major Political Parties.

Inset Left—James A. Farley, Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

Inset Right—John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of Republican National Committee.

Lower Left—Mimeograph Department of Republican Headquarters in Chicago, Where Thousands of Copies of Press Releases Are Printed to Present the Party's Side of All Campaign Issues.

Lower Right—Checking Mail as It Is Loaded on Trucks at Democratic Headquarters in New York.

Gadget to Weigh Votes Among Ballot Patents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Patent office files revealed today America's inventive genius had spent 86 years producing gadgets to help people vote honestly, quickly and privately.

Out of nearly 1000 patented voting machines have come some so competent that a man can vote for 250 candidates in less than three minutes. There are others, however, that have caused experts to chuckle—like the one that weighed votes instead of counting them. Few indeed have made any major effort to increase the voter's comfort.

Borah Pledges Himself To Defend Constitution

ST. ANTHONY, Idaho, Oct. 28 (AP)—Contending "the Constitution must be obeyed by public officials," Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho campaigned today in eastern Idaho for re-election, pledged "to defend and retain it."

"Only in the people lies the right to change it," he said last night in an address here. Asserting Europe is "on the verge of another great war," Senator Borah warned against the nation "entangled in this conflict between fascism and communism."

Two French Soldiers To Scan War Record Of Cabinet Minister

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Two former soldiers were named today to study the World War record of Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, accused by Rightist newspapers of betraying his country during that conflict.

Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of staff of the army, who has agreed to preside over a court of honor which M. Salengro himself insisted be held, named M. Pichot, president of the Federal Union of War Veterans, and M. Debarral, former secretary of the National Confederation of Former Combatants, to examine the War Ministry's records.

The Rightist newspapers, Action Française, Le Jour and Gringoire, have accused the Minister of deserting from the French lines on the pretext that he was looking for the body of a slain friend. The newspapers declared M. Salengro was sentenced by a court martial, but later was acquitted.

The War Ministry, however, asserted in a public announcement that M. Salengro was acquitted by a court martial while he was held captive by the Germans.

M. Pichot and M. Debarral will report their findings to a court of honor which the War Ministry has proposed shall include representatives of the National Confederation of War Veterans and the Federal Union of War Veterans, the largest former soldiers' groups.

Sir Edgar Britten

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Oct. 28 (AP)—Commodore Sir Edgar Britten, commander of the British queen of the seas, the liner Queen Mary, who passed on today joined the service of the Cunard Lines in 1901 and was appointed commodore of the Cunard-White Star Lines in 1935.

He first went to sea as a youth of 18 in sailing ships in 1892, serving his apprenticeship for command nearly half a century later of the world's fastest trans-Atlantic liner.

He was commissioned in the British Royal Naval Reserve in 1903 and was knighted by the late King George V in 1934.

A gray-eyed, square-jawed Yorkshireman, inclined to taciturnity, but with a dry sense of humor, he commented, "She's a pretty nice ship," when he first looked over the giant Queen Mary.

Service Man Tested for Honor; Hong Kong Girl Sings at Dawn

Radio Comment

Some sense of the integrity in a good radio service man came to us recently upon attending a service meeting for dealers which was held in Boston by Eastern Radio Company, New England distributors for RCA radios and phonographs.

This laughing, chattering group of men were spoken to by Charles Herbst Jr., RCA field engineer. He discussed circuit changes in new sets, methods of bringing older circuits up to date and conducted oscillograph and oscillator tests to enable the service men to line up and balance sets.

We couldn't help thinking as we listened to the lecture that these men occupy a unique position. They are the ones who are sent when we call up with the plaint that our radio is out of order. Without question we let them tinker with the interiors of our radios and often lay out additional money on tubes, transformers, condensers and coils upon their advice.

In this position they could, if they chose, trade upon our ignorance and send us "a bill of goods" for tubes and apparatus genuinely not needed. On them lies a necessity to tell us exactly what the watter with our set is, fix it, and charge accordingly. The reassuring thing about it is that they do this in a majority of cases.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, radio listeners were given a "silent day" on the radio, a feature with which American listeners were familiar in earlier radio days. On Sept. 21 all the radio stations in the Argentine shutdown for 24 hours to give performers, announcers and engineers a holiday.

The suggestion for a silent day on the radio came from the Argentine and was quickly picked up by the Uruguayan and Brazilian stations. None of the radiocasters released from work could partake, therefore, in a "busman's" holiday" by listening in.

♪ ♪ ♪

Noticed in October Electionics magaizne: "Sound on Disc," story of progress in recording; "3700 Sleuths," account of static riddance in Ontario town; "A 20 to 60 mc. Oscillator," story of new laboratory equipment for the ultra shorts; "Should Broadcasting Occur in the 500-550kc Band?," an argument for use of the guard bands near the marine band; "Depth Sounding by Radio," automatic transmitter use in coast and geodetic survey work.

Radio Engineering, October: "Modern Lighting," radio factory illumination problems; description of "Magic Voice" acoustical principles; description of operation Western Electric's "Mirrophonic" system.

A. D. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

China on Short Wave

Short wave listeners who might like to do a bit of dialing before breakfast might bring in China on their sets these days. A new station on higher power has recently come on the air, radiocasting simultaneously with ZBW, Hong Kong, and is heard with comparative ease between six and eight a. m., E. S. T. either 15.19 megacycles or 9.52 megacycles. The latter frequency is in use at present.

The signal comes in on the dial between VK3ME and VK3LR in Australia. Since Hong Kong is about 10 hours in advance of eastern standard time, the morning listening is the British colony's evening entertainment. The signal strength is remarkably good, considering its 8600-mile leap over eastern Siberia, the Arctic Circle and down over Hudson Bay—the "North from the Orient" route of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. On occasion, the Chinese signal may be weak or choppy, or interference may be caused by W2XAF, Schenectady, testing.

Since Hong Kong is a British colony on a small island off the coast of south China, its announcements for the most part are in English. In fact its signal was so loud one morning that it was mistaken for London, until the announcer said "Hong Kong calling." The time was 6:30 a. m.

At this hour stock quotations, rice markets and weather reports are given. If tuned daily, the weather in Tokyo, Nanking and Manila becomes a matter of as much interest as one's own local weather forecasts on medium wave. These reports are followed by musical selections ranging from opera to American jazz. The station signs off at 10 a. m., E. S. T., but the end of transmission is seldom heard, as the signal fades about 8:30 a. m.

Those who wish more exotic fare will choose Mondays and Thursdays after 7 a. m., when the program is conducted by Chinese artists. Time, for instance, appears to mean nothing to the young Chinese girl soloist who is often heard singing. She goes on and on repeating the same phrase in her shrill way and then stops quite abruptly. Some of us might think the music monotonous and crude. Some wonder perhaps if the girl isn't laughing a little bit at our western hurry and demand for change . . . but she sings on and on repeating the same refrain.

With the Orient and Occident so well represented on these programs from Hong Kong, it is difficult to form any one impression of these radiocasts. It is surprising, though, how unimportant stock quotations from Hong Kong become when the young Chinese girl begins to sing.

W. T. A.

Area of Georgia

Georgia has an area of 1,652,213,376,000 square feet.

CALIFORNIA and back
$136.95
First Class
From New York

QUESTION: Isn't that an awfully low winter fare?

ANSWER: Yes, it's practically the same as the summer fare. This is the first time in history that such a low first class fare to California has been in effect all winter. Return limit is 30 days.

QUESTION: How about coach and tourist fares this winter?

ANSWER: They're very low, too.

QUESTION: Why should I go on the Southern Pacific?

ANSWER: For one thing, we have a choice of scenic routes to California. By going west on one of these routes and returning on a different one, you see twice as much of the West.

Another thing—we have *two* southern routes to California, through the Old South, and the romantic Spanish Southwest where the sun spends the winter. And we are the only railroad with direct, main line trains to the Southern Arizona dude ranch country and the Southern California desert resorts at Palm Springs and Indio.

QUESTION: Where can I find out more?

ANSWER: We will be glad to outline a suggested trip in detail if you will call at, telephone or write to the address below . . .

Southern Pacific

F. L. Pickering, Gen. Agt., 531 Fifth Ave., New York

E. S. Leavitt, Gen. Agt., 294 Washington St., Boston

Made in Milton, Mass., since **1801**, in old-fashioned Dutch ovens, using only wood fagots for fuel. No salt or shortening of any kind.

The ONLY cracker to serve with cheese.

BAKING A "PEEL" OF CRACKERS

G. H. BENT CO. CELEBRATED WATER CRACKERS 7 Pleasant Street

Not genuine unless each cracker is stamped G. H. Bent Co. Sold by all leading grocers. Milton, Mass.

All aboard for FLORIDA!!

Go South this year, as many New Englanders always do, pleasantly and economically on luxurious M. & M. liners. The fare includes delicious meals and comfortable berth. Take your car if you wish—for the cost is low. Through fares to all points.

6 day all-expense tour **Boston to Washington $35**

Other all-expense tours to Washington and the South.

For full information, write, phone or call at M. & M. Travel Bureau, 7 Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., or Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston (Liberty 1160)—or authorized tourist agents.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

NOT A BY-PRODUCT —It's all food!

Dr. ROSS DOG AND CAT FOOD

A MODERN HOTEL IN NEW YORK THAT IS NOT EXPENSIVE!
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
IN THE HEART OF THE GRAND CENTRAL DISTRICT
400 large, comfortable outside rooms, each with bath, shower, radio. SINGLE $3., DOUBLE $4. DOUBLE WITH TWIN BEDS $4.50. A limited number of $2.50 singles and $3.50 doubles.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Silver, Bronze, and Gold

IT IS as if a miser had suddenly repented and was scattering his hoards in largesse. Bronze and gold and silver leaves fill the air, and flutter down upon us as we slip silently by. Indeed the whole picture is painted in the same colors. Silver-gray willows dip into a silver stream. Tall willow-herbs along the banks have exchanged their pink blossoms for feathery masses of silver-winged seeds, which detach themselves singly with every puff of wind to join the gay flurry in the air. Beeches, oaks, and elms show every shade of copper or of gold. Shafts of sunlight, piercing the gray clouds, piercing the barrier of trees, strike on the water with a golden glitter. And all this gleam of silver, bronze, and gold is set in a frame of the richest emerald-green, green of the meadows through which the river flows. Deep pools of brown water under the shade of the trees, and black sodden trunks standing out of the stream, serve only to bring out the brilliance of the rest.

"CHOOSE YOUR OWN day and I will meet you with the boat."

Who could resist an invitation such as this? Who would not gladly exchange London streets, cars, buses, and noise for the smooth and silent motion of a boat on a Thames back-water—for one day at least? So the day is fixed; and there on the station-platform is the owner of the boat, with the boat itself but a few minutes' walk away.

At first we pass between gay gardens sloping down to the water's edge, and then alongside luxurious house-boats moored close under the bank. Farther on there are two that have sunk, reposing calmly on the river-bed with the water halfway up their windows. One is forlorn indeed, for the roof has been broken up to rescue the furniture. The other still looks clean and fresh in its white paint with dainty window-curtains of green net, half submerged. A third, in utter ruin, thrusts up an ugly gaunt prow in mid-stream.

AT LENGTH WE enter our backwater where the stream is much narrower, the trees higher and denser. No sign of habitation is here, and hardly any sound save the gentle splash of the oars. It is here that breaks upon us the full glow of the autumn glory with its silver, bronze, and gold.

We have to round several bends before we see our destination, a one-storied wooden house stained a rich mellow brown, standing close to the water, with a gay garden sloping down. Here again are silver, bronze, and gold, in the starry Michaelmas daisies, the golden marigolds and sunflowers, the coppery dahlias. Best of all, there comes running down to greet us at the landing-stage the laughing mistress of the house; for in the sunny gold of her hair, in the bronze of her sun-tanned cheeks, and in the silvery coat of the Scottie puppy tucked under her arm, we find our symphony once more repeated!

"I am disconsolate," she cries, belying her merry face; "the only maid I have ever had has just given me notice."

"Have you had her long?"

"Just a fortnight. She agreed to give it a trial. But now she says she might have known it would be too quiet."

THE HOUSE WAS built, every bit of it, by the owner. Being a journalist with a quota of copy to produce nightly for a London morning paper, he has employed his daylight leisure in this way, living on a house-boat close by, and seeing his home grow daily under his own hands. This may not be uncommon in America, but it certainly is so in England.

Love of the water, love of peace and quiet after the noise and bustle of a City office, love of wild life, and of tame animals, have led them to hide themselves in this secluded spot, whence he can go to and from the railway by boat instead of car.

SO HERE WE leave them on this autumn afternoon, in their peaceful paradise with its silver, bronze, and gold, amid that wealth of beauty which is free to all but which money cannot buy.

JESSIE MOTHERSOLE

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ALONG "THE BACKS" OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND

A King Visits Iceland

REYKJAVIK never presented a more animated spectacle than on the morning of July 30, 1874. In its harbor lay six frigates; a Norwegian, a Swedish, a Danish, a German, and two French, with their national colors floating in the breeze. Twenty smaller vessels had flung out their flags.

On the opposite side of the harbor, lay at anchor the English steamer "Albion," which brought the American delegation to the Jubilee; and it included an illustrious trio,—C. W. Field, Bayard Taylor, and Dr. Hayes the arctic explorer.

Beyond, and on either hand, the myriad seafowl seemed to sympathize with the spirit of the grand gala-day. Eider-ducks, puffins, terns, gulls, the skua, and the meteor-like falcon were cutting the air with their many-colored wings; while beneath them the solan-goose floated with the heavy swell which succeeds a storm. Their screams echoed among the cliffs, in a wild medley of arctic music.

On the beach, and along the clean, lava-sanded streets, with flagged sidewalks, running from capital to the hillsides, throngs of Danes and Icelanders were waiting an event, which, during a national existence of a thousand years, had never occurred before,—the landing of a reigning king on the soil of Iceland. Banners hung from the windows of the houses, whose yard-fences had been newly painted with a dark color, while in the windows bloomed the rose, geranium, and mignonette. The skies alone seemed to frown on the scene as if they had not yet become reconciled to the transfer of the republic to the protection of a throne.

At last the desired signal appeared in the distance down the harbor; and, soon after, the masts of the royal vessel "Jylland" rose above the bold headland; and then the gayly-decked ship appeared, and, with a flash and boom of the cannon, proclaimed the approach of the king of Denmark,—to the most of the spectators the first sight of a royal frigate bearing a sovereign.

It passed slowly between the foreign frigates, whose officers were on deck in full uniform, with their men; the salutes sending their echoes far away among the startled sea-birds along the coast. The ship dropped anchor, a boat glided ashore, and Gov. Finsen was soon alongside of the "Jylland." In another moment he disappeared over the frigate's rail, into the presence of the king. The commanders of the fleet followed him, on the same errand.

Later an eight-oared boat pushed out from the royal frigate, with Christian IX. on board; and, not far away, the American party urged their rowers with their three oars to keep abreast, at least, of the king's craft, flying arrow-like to the shore.

The king stepped upon the royal pier prepared for his landing, covered with a crimson canopy, and bordered with a double row of garlanded Danish flags. When he reached the platform to which it sloped, the authorities met him with their brief welcome. This formal reception was remarkably quiet, and quite characteristic of the people. Led by the governor, the king, his son, and suite moved rapidly away, followed by the bishop in velvet and satin, a snowy Elizabethan ruff, and a high hat, attended by the clergy. Behind these came the native committee, a body of strong, fresh-looking men, of dignified bearing. Reaching the lawn in front of the governor's residence, the crowd gave him the first rousing cheer; their unsensational lives just beginning to warm up with the excitement of the memorable day in their island's long history.

King Christian's fine face, whose prevailing expression was that of honesty and kindly feeling, every moment of contact with the people, won steadily their admiring confidence. . . .

In the crowds outside were seen a few of the ancient costumes, mingled with the prevailing modern styles of dress.

Many of the women "wore square bodices of some dark color, a gown with many plaits about the waist, with bright blue or red aprons. Nearly all had a flat cap, or, rather, a circular piece of black cloth, on the top of the head, with a long black tassel on one side, hanging from a silver or gilded cylindrical ring, an inch or two in length. Some of the girls had their hair braided, but many wore it loose; and one maiden's magnificent pale-yellow mane suggested a descent from Brynhilde. The men showed only two colors,—the brown of their *vadmal* coats and trousers, and the ruddy tan of their faces. Few of them are handsome, and their faces are grave and undemonstrative; but they inspire confidence by the simple strength expressed in the steady blue eye, and the firm set of the lips. There were plenty of tawny or piebald ponies, with manes like lions, in the streets!"—From "The Island of Fire," by P. C. HEADLEY (1874).

With a Matter-of-Fact Imagination

IT IS not a very difficult undertaking to class Fielding or Smollett;—the one as an observer of the characters of human life, the other as a describer of its various eccentricities. But it is by no means so easy to dispose of Richardson, who was neither an observer of the one nor a describer of the other, but who seemed to spin his materials entirely out of his own brain, as if there had been nothing existing in the world beyond the little room in which he sat writing. There is an artificial reality about his works which is nowhere else to be met with. They have the romantic air of a pure fiction, with the literal minuteness of a common diary. The author had the strongest matter-of-fact imagination that ever existed, and wrote the oddest mixture of poetry and prose. He does not appear to have taken advantage of anything in actual nature from one end of his works to the other; and yet, throughout all his works, voluminous as they are (and this, to be sure, is one reason why they are so)—he sets about describing every object and transaction, as if the whole had been given in on evidence by an eye-witness.

This kind of high finishing from imagination is an anomaly in the history of human genius; and certainly nothing so fine was ever produced by the same accumulation of minute parts. There is not the least distraction, the least forgetfulness of the end—every circumstance is made to tell. I cannot agree that this exactness of detail produces heaviness; on the contrary, it gives an appearance of truth, and a positive interest to the story; and we listen with the same attention as we should to the particulars of a confidential communication. I at one time used to think some parts of Sir Charles Grandison rather trifling and tedious, especially the long description of Miss Harriet Byron's wedding-clothes, till I was told of two young ladies who had severally copied out the whole of that very description for their own private gratification. After that I could not blame the author.

The effect of reading this work is like an increase of kindred. You find yourself all of a sudden introduced into the midst of a large family, with aunts and cousins to the third and fourth generation, and grandmothers both by the father's and mother's side; and a very odd set of people they are, but people whose real existence and personal identity you can no more dispute than your own senses, for you see and hear all that they do or say. What is still more extraordinary, all this extreme elaborateness in working out the story seems to have cost the author nothing; for it is said that the published works are mere abridgements. I have heard (though this I suspect must be a pleasant exaggeration) that Sir Charles Grandison was originally written in eight-and-twenty volumes.—From "Lectures on the English Comic Writers," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

HOWEVER much a person deplores comparisons in general, he is likely to be lured sooner or later into the drawing of a comparison between the two great universities of England—Oxford and Cambridge. Such a practice is futile, of course; because each university is individual and complete in character and in charm. As someone has recorded: "The appeal of Oxford is immediate and peremptory. A man visiting the city for the first time is overpowered as by a vision and a beauty almost unbearable. Cambridge will never impress you in the same way, for Cambridge is not known so easily. She speaks in softer, less imperious accents. Her method is gentle and persuasive, and she lays her spell upon a man gradually, almost shyly."

The same reasoning applies to "the Backs." There is nothing sensational about them: only exquisite green lawns gliding along the banks of the placid river Cam; inscrutable gray walls hoarding the accumulated knowledge of generations; the grace of bending and waving limes and chestnuts, willows and laburnums; a quiet breeze, just touching the water into minute ripples; laughter and swift motion in the vicinity of a tennis court; finally, inevitably, those many bridges which arch the Cam and are reflected sometimes magically in its smooth surface. Everyone knows "the Backs"; and yet no one has actually savored their beauty who has not lingered, perhaps even lived, in Cambridge. Most satisfyingly they typify the peace, the repose, the wisdom implicit in the name—England.

The Harvest Moon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries poets have dedicated song and verse to the translucent glory of the harvest moon. Many today have been thrilled at the sight of autumn fields bathed in the gentle glow of moonlight. But as one gazes at the lovely picture of majestic sheaves, suffused in the soft light of the harvest moon, perhaps a mental image of what the same pale light reveals in other places disturbs the thought. The same moonlight may rest upon scenes of pain and sorrow, discord and degradation, may even cast its beams over the gaunt remains of homes and countries devastated by war.

The individual viewing the peaceful fields of the countryside may feel that sorrow, lack, and desolation are very remote, and beyond his power to remedy. Yet the greatest Christian of all time, Jesus of Nazareth, cheerfully, lovingly, sought out those whose burdens seemed unbearable—not merely to offer them sympathy, or the sometimes sorry consolation of material aid, but to change, through the power of spiritual truth, the wrong situation confronting each burdened individual. His solemn injunction to mankind was, "Follow thou me." One may ask, How may I, even though I desire to obey Jesus' command, improve or correct the multitudinous evils of the world? The answer is given to all who seek it in Christian Science, based upon the Master's words and works. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of this Science, revealed to a troubled world how all may perform the "deeds which are harvest for eternity."

After testing and proving the efficacy of her discovery, Mrs. Eddy gave to mankind the simple rules whereby one may learn to sow the seed of a profitable harvest. The student of this Science learns to cultivate only the qualities of kindness, charitableness, tolerance, forgiveness, love—in short, the qualities which reflect the divine nature. As the truth regarding the unity of spiritual man and God, infinite good, is understood, one realizes that the weeds of malice, envy, hatred, gossip, lust, or strife, seen to be unreal, cannot possibly take root in his consciousness. In like manner, sickness, sorrow, or sin will be revealed as never having been a part of the real man, who, as Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 259), "is the true image of God." Erroneous material beliefs are but illusions of mortal mind, and in the clear light of Christian Science they are seen to produce an altogether unprofitable harvest.

What has my thinking, my individual sowing, to do with the conditions of my neighbor, my country, or other nations? one might ask. A great deal, for in the process of realizing one's own true nature as the reflection of God, good, one must necessarily recognize the fact that in his real, spiritual nature, every individual is the perfect idea of God, divine Mind. Even if one is apparently steeped in sin, bowed low with sorrow, or suffering from the belief of sickness, it is the joyful privilege of the Christian Scientist to help him by knowing and proving that sin, sorrow, and sickness are illusions, naught but products of the suppositious carnal mind; that all God's creation expresses harmonious activity. In affirming these fundamental verities of being, and refuting evil's claims to power, we are not trespassing on the rights of others, but are bearing witness to truth in the highest of all courts, the court of Spirit, where divine law is supreme. The discordant material evidence on every side is mute testimony to the great need for this ameliorative, healing work. In her book "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy speaks of this great need, saying (p. 12), "The laborers are few in this vineyard of Mind-sowing and reaping; but let them apply to the waiting grain the curving sickle of Mind's eternal circle, and bind it with bands of Soul."

As the regenerative influence of spiritual understanding is more widely felt, the harvest moon will shine—not upon a world of tired mortals, desperately looking for a better world to come, but upon a united people, rejoicing in the glorious harvest of everlasting health, happiness, and peace. Thus will the understanding of true godliness be gathered into the storehouse of every human consciousness. And thus also will the beautiful Biblical promise be fulfilled (Isaiah 60:20): "Thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself: for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Behind the Scenes At the Opera

IT IS evening in the great opera house and a gala atmosphere prevails. The orchestra, all timed and ready, awaits only the lifting of the conductor's baton. The Prologue begins—through the great golden curtain Tonio thrusts his head and asks, "Si puo?" ("A word?") then steps through and before the curtain and, begins the famous aria of Pagliacci which ends so brilliantly with the words, "Come then, ring up the curtain!" Another opera at the Metropolitan has begun! What other phase of the art of music has so varied and glamorous an allure as opera—the stage settings, the lighting, the principal artists, the chorus which acts as vocal background for the principals and sometimes assumes a supreme importance of its own, the ballet, the orchestra, and that very important feature not listed on the program—the audience? Opera, with its many great and perfect moments, is one of the most marvelous creations of man's imagination.

There is just one thing that the listener to opera should not do. That is to decide, once for all, that *this* opera is good and *that* one is bad. There is so much beauty in it all that it is worth while sitting through a few disappointing moments for the sake of the many great ones that there always are. Maybe the listener just doesn't understand the message of the opera he thinks "so bad." When I first heard Wagner's "*Tristan and Isolde*" I was still quite unfamiliar with German and so sat coldly. Bit by bit the powerful allure of the music took possession of me and when the opera ended I found myself weeping. I feel that there is no comparison between two beautiful or thrilling things. Why compare Debussy with Wagner? Or Wagner with Verdi? Why try to decide who is the greatest composer?—LAWRENCE TIBBETT, in "Music on the Air." Edited by HAZEL G. KINSCELLA. (New York: Viking.)

Der Erntemond

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JAHRHUNDERTELANG haben die Dichter die strahlende Pracht des Erntemonds besungen. Viele sind auch heute von dem Anblick der im milden Glanz des Mondlichts schimmernden Erntefelder entzückt. Aber während man das liebliche Bild zahlreicher im weichen Licht des Erntemonds leuchtender majestätischer Garben bewundert, trübt vielleicht ein Gedankenbild denen, was dasselbe blasse Licht wohl anderwärts enthüllt, das Entzücken. Dasselbe Mondlicht kann auf Schauplätzen des Schmerzes und der Trauer, der Zwietracht und des Entsetzens ruhen, kann seine Strahlen sogar auf die elenden Trümmer durch Krieg verheerter Siedlungen und Länder werfen.

Der einsame Betrachter der friedlichen Felder auf dem Lande mag das Empfinden haben, daß Leid, Mangel und Trostlosigkeit in weiter Ferne liegen, und daß es nicht in seiner Macht stehe, sie zu heilen, obwohl der größte Christ aller Zeiten, Jesus von Nazareth, freudig, liebevoll sich gerade diejenigen aussuchte, deren Lasten unerträglich schienen,—nicht um sich ihnen bloß teilnahmsvoll zu erzeigen oder ihnen den manchmal leidlichen Trost materieller Hilfe zu bieten, sondern die falsche Lage, in der jeder Bedrückte sich befand, durch die Macht geistiger Wahrheit zu ändern. Sein feierlicher Aufruf an die Menschheit lautete: „Folge du mir". Man könnte versucht sein zu fragen: Wie kann ich, selbst wenn ich Jesu Gebot zu befolgen wünsche, die unzähligen Übel der Welt verbessern oder berichtigen? Die eine Antwort hierauf finden alle, die sie suchen, in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die auf die Worte und Werke des Meisters gegründet ist. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, offenbarte einer beunruhigten Welt, wie jedermann die „Taten, die eine Ernte für die Ewigkeit sind", vollbringen kann.

Nachdem Mrs. Eddy die Wirksamkeit ihrer Entdeckung geprüft und erprobt hatte, gab sie der Menschheit die einfachen Regeln, nach denen man den Samen einer einträglichen Ernte säen lernen kann. Der Schüler dieser Wissenschaft lernt nur die Eigenschaften Freundlichkeit, Barmherzigkeit, Duldsamkeit, Versöhnlichkeit, Liebe—kurz, die Eigenschaften pflegen, die das göttliche Wesen widerspiegeln. Wer die Wahrheit vom Einssein des geistigen Menschen und Gottes, des unendlich Guten, versteht, erkennt, daß das als unwirklich erkannte Unkraut—Bosheit, Neid, Haß, Klatsch, Wollust oder Streit—unmöglich in seinem Bewußtsein Wurzel fassen kann. Ebenso wird enthüllt, daß Krankheit, Leid oder Sünde nie ein Teil des wirklichen Menschen waren, der, wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 259), „das wahre Bild Gottes ist". Irrige materielle Annahmen sind nur Trugvorstellungen des sterblichen Gemüts; und im klaren Licht der Christlichen Wissenschaft sieht man, daß sie eine völlig wertlose Ernte hervorbringen.

Was hat mein Denken, mein persönliches Säen, mit den Verhältnissen meines Nächsten, meines Landes oder anderer Völker zu tun? könnte man fragen. Sehr viel; denn beim Vergegenwärtigen unseres eigenen wahren Wesens als der Widerspiegelung Gottes, des Guten, müssen wir unumänglich die Tatsache anerkennen, daß jeder Mensch in seinem wirklichen, geistigen Wesen die vollkommene Idee Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, ist. Selbst wenn einer scheinbar tief in Sünde gesunken, von Kummer niedergedrückt ist oder unter der Annahme Krankheit leidet, ist es das freudige Vorrecht des Christlichen Wissenschafters, ihm dadurch zu helfen, daß er weiß und beweist, daß Sünde, Leid und Krankheit Trugvorstellungen, nichts als Erzeugnisse des vermeintlichen fleischlichen Sinnes sind; daß die ganze Schöpfung Gottes harmonische Tätigkeit ausdrückt. Durch Bekräftigung dieser Grundwahrheiten des Seins und Widerlegung der Ansprüche des Bösen auf Macht verletzen wir die Rechte anderer nicht, sondern wir zeugen vor dem höchsten Gericht, dem Gericht des Geistes, wo das göttliche Gesetz allerhaben ist, für die Wahrheit. Der auf allen Seiten auftretende unharmonische materielle Augenschein ist ein stummes Zeugnis dafür, wie sehr dieses Besserungs- und Heilungswerk not tut. In ihrem Buch "Unity of Good" spricht Mrs. Eddy von dieser großen Notwendigkeit mit den Worten (S. 12): „Der Arbeiter, in diesem Weinberge des Gemüts-Säens und -Erntens sind wenige; aber sie sollen die gebogene Sichel des ewigen Kreislaufs des Gemüts auf das wartende Korn anwenden und es mit den Bändern der Seele binden".

Wenn der erneuernde Einfluß geistigen Verständnisses in größerem Umfange gefühlt wird, wird der Erntemond nicht mehr auf eine Welt verzweifelt nach einer künftigen besseren Welt ausschauender müder Sterblicher scheinen, sondern auf ein vereinigtes Volk, das sich der herrlichen Ernte ewiger Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Ruhe erfreut. So wird das Verständnis wahrer Gottseligkeit in das Vorratshaus jedes menschlichen Bewußtseins gesammelt werden. Und so wird auch die herrliche biblische Verheißung in Erfüllung gehen (Jes. 60, 20): „Deine Sonne wird nicht mehr untergehen noch dein Mond den Schein verlieren; denn der Herr wird dein ewiges Licht sein, und die Tage deines Leides sollen ein Ende haben".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Cricket

I HEAR a sudden fiddle play;
A stranger on my hearth's red stone
Is scraping noisily away,
And I no longer sit alone.

The nights of late are getting cold,
The glow is kind to human feet,
And someone else, it seems, makes bold
To take his little share of heat.

Although a self-invited guest
He looks undaunted, brown, and fat,
Settling near the plumy nest
Of embers like a household cat.

Musician, welcome to your crumb!
Not every guest is loud with glee,
And I am honored when you come
To sit before the fire with me.

ELISABETH BOHN

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One, Norway Street, Boston, U. S. A.

More Plead Guilty in Lottery Case; Counterfeit Postage Stamps Seized

Boston Today

Three Defendants Now Await Trial

By 18 defendants unexpectedly changing their pleas to guilty in the Government's case against alleged promoters and conspirators in the international sweepstakes purporting to name the "Montreal Post Graduate Hospital as beneficiary, only three defendants stood to face trial this afternoon in the United States District Court.

Those remaining out of the 26 named in the original indictments charging use of the mails in a scheme to defraud and interstate shipment and using the mails for lottery matter were Harry Sherman of Mattapan and Joseph Cohen of Roxbury.

On the motion of Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leet, Judge George C. Sweeney nol prossed both indictments against George E. Flynn of Chicopee and three counts of the transporting charge against V. Davin Leavin of New York City, who yesterday pleaded guilty to a conspiracy count in that indictment.

All defendants who have pleaded guilty have been summoned as witnesses for the Government.

Disposition of their cases was set for Nov. 13.

Longshoremen Out on Strike

Three hundred longshoremen and cargo checkers, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, failed to report this morning to finish loading the Luckenbach Line freighter, Susan V. Luckenbach, due to leave Boston this afternoon for Philadelphia, New York and California.

Local action, according to Daniel G. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has arisen because Luckenbach officials have broken an agreement with longshoremen on the west coast to raise wages and improve working conditions. Similar boycotts are being executed against all Luckenbach ships in all ports.

Orders for the local walkout were received by Mr. Donovan from Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association. The Steamship Operator's Committee, a group which deals with labor problems, does not know anything about the present situation, according to John N. Levins, its chairman.

Scouts to Guard Fire Alarm Boxes

More than 300 Cambridge Boy Scouts will render a unique service to the city and the fire department on Halloween night when they will guard every fire alarm box in the city to prevent needless ringing of false alarms. The boys enjoy the responsibility despite the fact that they may not have much opportunity for fun making.

All Scouts will be called out for "emergency duty." Each one will guard one box and be given signs to paste on it reading, "A False Alarm May Cost a Human Life—Think It Over Before Pulling the Lever." Last year when the fire boxes were guarded in a similar manner, not one false alarm was sounded in Cambridge although there were more than a hundred in greater Boston. Fire Chief Herman E. Gutheim was pleased with the results.

The program of organization is under the direction of Scout Executive Christopher Gunderson and John D. Crowley, chairman of the Civic Service Committee of the Cambridge Council.

Florida Voters Are Enlightened

Florida voters visiting in Massachusetts and perplexed as to how to mark absentee ballots because party affiliations have not been printed opposite the names of the candidates, may find some guidance in the following deciphering of parties, contained in a telegram received here today from Palm Beach.

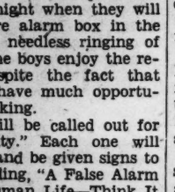
The sender, an attorney, advised Col. Harold A. Braman, a Florida resident, who is visiting in Newton Center, that where the Florida official ballot lists two sets of seven names, the lower bracket groups Republicans. He added that "where there are more than two names for an office the second is Republican."

The explanation does not specify how a voter might indicate his choice for candidates for other than the Democratic or Republican parties. Presumably, the names of Democratic candidates head the ballot list in Florida.

The office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, where a number of Floridians have called to enlist his aid in unscrambling the candidates, said today that the Florida attorney's interpretation was news to them.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Thursday fair, becoming cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, except cloudy on southeast coast; slowly rising temperatures.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight, followed by partly cloudy Thursday; slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds over the north and moderate shifting winds over the south portion, with generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	28	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	54	52
Chicago	34	32	New York	36	34
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	50	46
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	38	34
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	36	36
Kansas City	36	36	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	30	28
Miami	76	74			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Oct. 28
B—Minimum, Oct. 28

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:23 p. m., 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:45 a. m., 11.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

Free 'Banknotes' Handed to Crowd

WITH greenbacks overflowing from half a dozen barrels and nail kegs, who wouldn't reach out a hand to get his share?

That's what seemed to strike everyone within the block between School and State streets on Washington shortly before noon today when a large truck, with sides removed, pulled up across from the Old South Building and two "college professors" in academic mortarboards and flapping black gowns began passing out $5 New Deal "banknotes" to the crowd which swarmed around.

Wearing exaggerated horn spectacles as part of their burlesque costume, and signs reading, "New Deal Brain Trusters" in white across their backs, the Republican "professors" had to exhort the crowd to stand back and take turns in getting the fake greenbacks. The repartee was hardly what could be called academic or professorial.

Battling to the truck and back again safely to the curb for one of the banknotes rewarded the possessor with the superscription, "Stop New Deal Waste! Vote Republican Nov. 3."

Mercury Again Strikes Low Mark

Frost's silver breath coated the fields and hills of New England this morning as the unprecedented temperature continued.

The Boston weather bureau thermometer set its second successive daily cold record about 6:30 a. m. as the mercury touched a mark of 28.3 degrees above zero. The previous record for this date was 29 degrees, in 1914.

Low reading in Boston yesterday was 24.9 degrees, 3.1 degrees below the previous record for Oct. 27, set in 1881. Yesterday's mean temperature was 33, a departure of 17 degrees from normal.

At noon today, however, the cold grip had loosened considerably. Recordings at 8 a. m. showed a temperature of 32 degrees. The Boston bureau also forecast warmer weather.

New Hampshire reported a new low this morning, as the temperature fell to the lowest level in 66 years for this date. The record established in 1926 of 22 degrees was battered by a six-degree drop.

Massachusetts State College Observatory attendants at Amherst, after glancing at the thermometer, listed the temperature at 17 degrees. Only three times in October in 47 years has the mercury dropped below 20 degrees at the state college.

Worcester Chief Orders Drive On Gambling Joints

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—An order to clean up every gambling establishment in the city and to eliminate every slot machine within 24 hours was issued to the police department today by Mayor John S. Sullivan. The order was issued after a conference between the Mayor and Police Chief Thomas F. Foley. It came on the heels of a defalcations charge made against Harold N. Hall, teller in the office of the city treasurer.

Mayor Sullivan informed Chief Foley that his order was to apply to everybody and every establishment and was to include horse race betting rooms, number pools, all forms of treasury balance tickets and other forms of ticket gambling games.

The mayor told the chief "Close them and keep them closed. These gambling joints are a temptation to every person who is handling large sums of money. I want to eliminate the feeling of uncertainty that employers might have in their employees who are handling funds and return confidence in Worcester. With all the gambling that is going on nobody's money is safe."

Hall pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny of $2950.19 from the city of Worcester when arraigned in Central District Court this morning, following his arrest last night.

To give auditors opportunity to check his books, City Solicitor Walter D. Allen asked a two-week continuance. Hall was ordered held in $10,000 bail for a hearing Nov. 10.

According to the police Hall said last night his accounts were about $40,000 short and the money had been spent on bets on baseball games and horse races. He told them, police said, he had obtained the money by "holding out" tax coupons.

A complete audit of city accounts for the past 10 years was begun today by the state division of accounts. Police believe the shortage will go back as far as 1927 or 1928.

Boston Today

Postage Stamp Racket Revealed

Federal authorities were of the opinion today that they had smashed one of the nation's largest fake stamp rings.

With the arraignment of four men, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced they had found nearly 70,000 counterfeit 2-cent stamps. Presence of such stamps in the mails was discovered postal clerk in the North Postal Station through the sharp observation of a tion. He noticed a difference in the shades of color used.

But acting under their customary cloak of secrecy, G-men declined to divulge the observing clerk's name or further details in what was believed to be a dramatic track-down of the alleged illicit stamp circulators.

A man giving the name of William Leo Ling pleaded not guilty to the stamp charge when arraigned before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman today, but was held in $10,000 bail.

Those giving the names of Charles E. Donovan, John W. Slayter, Charles Quinn and Samuel Kaufman, all of Boston, likewise pleaded not guilty and were held in $2500 bonds each by Commissioner Guterman.

Women to Urge Merchant Marine

New backing for the American Merchant Marine was lined up today by women.

In New England, despite its being the birthplace of the American Merchant Marine in the days of tall ships and square yards, women have never taken organized part in promoting shipping.

Today women have an organization specifically devoted to that task formed by Mrs. Francis Minot, wife of the widely known naval architect, the Women's Organization for the Advancement of the American Merchant Marine, took form late yesterday when officers were elected, by-laws adopted and the machinery set up to start functioning. Mrs. Minot was elected president.

Objectives

1. To promote and support an American Merchant Marine.

2. To aid in every way possible, worthy and justifiable river, inland waterway and harbor improvements.

3. To promote sociability and develop fraternalism among those interested in advancement of the American Merchant Marine.

4. To present and promote legislative and other plans beneficial to advancement of the American Merchant Marine.

5. To co-operate with the Propeller Club of the United States and its member "ports" (local units) for advancement of the American Merchant Marine.

Y. W. C. A. Marks 70th Anniversary

Founding 70 years ago of the first Y. W. C. A. in America was celebrated today at the headquarters of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Charlotte T. Niven of New York was guest speaker at a birthday dinner last evening and at the luncheon for distinguished women today. A year ago she returned from Europe to make a lecture tour of the United States and to serve as International Interpreter for the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

For the past 25 years Miss Niven has held positions in Italy, France, England and Switzerland, and for 15 years was chief executive of the World's Y. W. C. A., first in London, then in Geneva, where the headquarters are now located. She is a sister of Thornton N. Niven of St. Louis, general auditor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and of Mrs. Amos P. Wilder. The author, Thornton Wilder, is her nephew.

Hopefulness, Miss Niven stated when interviewed, marked the attitude of young people in the United States. Whereas in England and other European countries unemployment had settled into their consciousness as a possible permanent condition, in her own country she found that even at the worst period of distress, every one regarded the condition as merely temporary, and that most individuals here had a feeling that there was a future for them.

How to Vote Hints Sent To State Workers

Goodwin Urges Employees to Give Their Support to Curley

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in his plea to state employees to work for the election of Governor Curley to the United States Senate, presents the latest of many excellent examples to substantiate that political axiom, "The party falls into line as election day approaches."

Registrar Goodwin, who has been associated with Governor Curley politically for some years, was equipped with a most forceful tool of persuasion in his letter urging the Governor's election to the Senate, which he sent to 16,000 state employees. He intimated that a return to Republican control in the Legislature would bring about a salary reduction for state employees.

He told the employees that the "State street gang . . . are interested only in saving dollars, regardless of any injustice that may be involved." He said that in previous administrations and under former Governor Ely salaries were reduced and few provisions were made for just salary advancements. But, he continued, Governor Curley has insisted that these abuses be remedied, and therefore:

"We should show our gratitude to Governor Curley for, what he has done for us by voting and getting all the votes we can for him for the United States Senate."

Mr. Curley, therefore, either directly or indirectly, has called upon his State employees for support and in many cases he will undoubtedly receive it, as will his Democratic colleague, Charles F. Hurley, the party candidate for Governor.

A few hours previous to the Goodwin statement, Mr. Hurley, who is at present State Treasurer, urged a gathering in Chelsea to "work for the re-election of that old war horse, Daniel Coakley, to the Governor's Council."

This declaration provoked newspaper headlines, for Mr. Coakley has probably been subjected to a greater discussion (justified or unjustified) for his political activities than any other member of the council. Many felt that the Coakley issue should have been tactfully avoided.

Asked to explain this particular Democratic lineup by Treasurer Hurley with the "old war horse," the publicity department of the Hurley campaign committee stated that it is the policy at this point in the campaign for Mr. Hurley to endorse all Democratic candidates located in the territory in which he may happen to speak.

This is proof of what this column predicted many weeks ago: that Treasurer Hurley would not be able to avoid the tacit endorsement of all Democrats, including Governor Curley.

The harmonious political circle at election time stretches far beyond state boundaries however. Prognosticators were buzzing between themselves last week on the question of what recognition Governor Curley might receive from President Roosevelt. Aside from riding in the President's car for short distances, the Governor was not treated with particular attention by the Chief Executive.

Four days later, however, the President's son, James Roosevelt, who is attempting to establish himself politically in Massachusetts, told voters that James M. Curley should be elected to the Senate. No reprimand to James was sent from Washington.

Senator David I. Walsh has long been absent from the present Democratic campaign, appearing for real political importance for the first time when the President toured the state. He has leaned backwards to avoid any conflict with or possibly interpretative endorsement of Governor Curley.

Yet, he appeared on a platform in the western part of the state to speak of a recent evening after being introduced by James Roosevelt. Of the demands of American political expediency that everyone in the party be kept "happy" 10 days before election, Massachusetts furnishes an excellent example.

R. J. S.

Landon Win Is Predicted By Coughlin

First Forecast by Radio Priest Is Made at Springfield

Hits Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28—Back in New England for his second campaign tour in recent weeks, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin today was on record as forecasting the election of Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

Mentioning the unprecedented registrations all over the country, a factor that has set many experienced politicians to speculating, the Detroit radio priest disclosed that his information was that these registrations were mostly women and that they intended to vote for Governor Landon. He explained that he was informed Governor Landon's foreign policy appealed to women.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin turned here after repeating before a Providence, R. I. audience last night his remarks to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt's Administration is engaged in the "greatest scab wage enterprise in the history of civilization."

This statement was made with no direct reference to reported Vatican criticism of his statement at Cleveland Monday night that Mr. Roosevelt was "a scab President," he said last night:

Army of Scab Labor

"I still maintain that the WPA is the greatest army of scab labor ever regimented, and I'm not forgetting the Negroes of the cotton fields in the days before Lincoln nor the slaves of the Roman galleys. I still dare to say that, and no prelate will dare to say one word to that."

By "scab wages," he said, he meant "less than living wages," adding that WPA workers were "engaged at $50 a month, $600 a year, when the minimum for a father, mother and two children is $1800 a year."

The priest referred to the 1931 encyclical of Pope Pius XI and said, "You can't be good, you can't be virtuous and be forced to live in abject and unnecessary proverty." He added:

"That's the teaching of the Catholic Church and I wish the press would put it down as such."

In addition to tonight's speech, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had an address scheduled for tomorrow night in New York, his usual radio address Saturday and another speech at a rally in Newark, N. J., set for Sunday.

Attempting Deal

In Providence last night the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said that former Rhode Island heads of his National Union for Social Justice were suspected of attempting to deal with James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman. For that reason they were ousted, he told a large throng in Rhode Island auditorium.

The Providence rally was arranged to celebrate the forty-fifth birthday anniversary of the radio priest.

Providence Planning to Bid For Greater Ocean Service; $2,000,000 Pier Is Proposed

Other Harbor Improvements Are Scheduled Following Survey of Conditions by Mayor Dunne, City Council Committee and Port Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—Harbor improvements and a new pier costing $2,000,000 are under consideration here as plans are mapped to increase harbor business, languishing since the state pier burned several years ago.

Following an inspection of port facilities by Mayor James E. Dunne and members of the city council's finance committee, and Port Agent S. Frank Nolan, it was concluded that the present Municipal Pier at Field's Point might be extended and enlarged.

Mayor Dunne disclosed that he has been interested in harbor improvements for several months, ever since, in fact, he was advised by several steamship concerns that they looked upon Providence as a favorable terminal. These concerns are now said to be operating out of Boston and New York.

The Mayor has applied for a $900,000 PWA allotment. This sum must be matched by a $1,100,000 appropriation from the city council and this latter is now occupying Mayor Dunne's attention.

Although Providence once enjoyed a fairly sizable transatlantic business it has dwindled of late years until now only a few foreign coal and lumber vessels and an occasional Fabre Line ship pauses here. These are exclusive, of course, of the coastwise shipping here.

Reason for the decline of oceanic traffic is attributed by the owners of big vessels to the absence of proper port facilities. Mayor Dunne has the support of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies in his campaign to provide a good pier.

Ely Speech Holds Spotlight at Rally Of R. I. Coalition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28—Joseph B. Ely's speech as a Jeffersonian Democrat is the feature of tonight's meeting of the Independent Coalition of American Women. The address will be given at the Metropolitan Theater.

Introduced by Claude R. Branch, the former Governor of Massachusetts will address hundreds of delegates from all corners of the State, on "Jeffersonian Democracy."

Motor Parade Scheduled

Several groups from outside points have said they will come to Providence for the address. A motor parade of women is scheduled to precede the meeting. Representatives of Americanization groups among the foreign-born in Rhode Island have signified their intention to be present.

The coalition was organized in Toledo, Ohio, July 1, of this year to oppose the New Deal and to work for the election of Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox.

Working for Ticket

Nearly 5000 members have signed a pledge to "work for and vote for" Mr. Landon and Mr. Knox, and all Representatives opposing the present Administration, leaders of the group disclosed. Throughout Rhode Island, 400 "Minute Women of '36" have been recruited, officials claim. They in turn are supposed to enlist 60 more women. Twenty-nine cities, towns and villages are organized.

Particular efforts have been made to interest foreign-born voters. During the past weeks, these voters have gathered in groups throughout the State to be addressed by coalition members, it is reported.

Europe Returning To Old Alignment, McDonald Finds

"The gradual revision and disintegration of that Europe which was created by the World War and sanctified by the Versailles Treaty, are driving the countries of Europe back to an alignment very like that which existed in the summer of 1914, declared James G. McDonald, former High Commissioner of the League of Nations for German Refugees, in a speech last night in Emerson Hall in Cambridge. "To state it better, they are drifting back to their pre-war natural policies."

"In the light of that major conclusion," he continued, "what will be the final result, will we be able to avoid war? As I see it, our greatest cause for pessimism is the lack of statesmen capable of meeting the forces now in play. Our only permanent and last hope lies in the democratic bloc in western Europe, and that there will develop within that block, either in France or England, the kind of supreme leadership which the circumstances require."

Four Clear Steps

Mr. McDonald feels that four clear steps lead to his conclusion: The failure of disarmament, the failure to use the League machinery to adjust the injustices brought on by the Versailles Treaty, the hegemony or preponderant authority of France in Europe, and the failure of the League of Nations at the critical time in 1931 when the economic depression began to have its repercussions.

Within those four steps he sums up the situation by stressing the lack of intelligence and logic of France in dealing with Germany, the futile efforts of statesmen who never meant to carry through their promises, and the death blow which Japan gave to the League on Sept. 18, 1931, by attacking China in Manchuria.

Inevitable Results

Mussolini's acquisition of Ethiopia and the rise of Hitler in Germany, he considers, are the inevitable results of such victories of force and aggression.

However, he believes that war will not occur immediately. "I do not believe there is any fundamental cleavage between the Left and Right. There is no reality in a Fascist and Communist clash. They might like it so, but there are powerful forces at work in the central democratic bloc, which do not want it. Russia does not want war now; in fact she would make substantial sacrifices to avoid it at present.

"But when Russia's Five-Year Plan is over, and when Italy and Germany feel themselves strong enough to risk aggression—only time will tell!"

Handicapped Persons Rebuilt Into Happy, Efficient Workers

The sympathy which suggests putting yourself in the other fellow's place doesn't help much, according to Miss Hazel Newton, general manager of the Co-operative Workrooms, Inc., a Boston organization especially carried on to train the handicapped to earn a living.

"What we do need," says Miss Newton, "is enough imagination to put the other fellow in his own right place." For the first time in their lives some of the men and women at the Workrooms, at 38 Washington street, Boston, are enjoying the satisfaction of producing something which meets a consumer's need. Gradually they are being fitted, not for a sheltered shop with special privileges and special considerations, but for the world of trade where they may take their place along with normal individuals.

Dropped to $5

While weekly salaries have, during the recent strenuous years, dropped in some instances to $5, the Workrooms continue the rehabilitation which has distinguished their activities for more than 20 years, ever since the Earl of Camperdown, an English resident of Boston, took them over and, until his passing in 1933, built, from an ordinary social agency, the unique training center which is to be found today. Employers still require considerable education regarding the so-called handicapped, the Workrooms manager reports, and more than ever before the modest funds are being stretched to cover as many needy cases as possible.

No one who passes through the sunny, airy rooms, where garments are being designed, cut out, stitched, pressed and parceled for shipment to the stores, would notice the physical difficulties of the workers, so skillfully have they been minimized, while their capabilities have been brought out to the fullest extent. Most of the people seeking assistance there are in desperate need. Yet their needs are never viewed as entirely physical.

Egoism to Altruism

It is a process of "changing egoism to altruism," the manager declares. The policy is not to consider a missing limb or other handicap but to say, "What is there left to work with, and what can we do with that?" This is applied to both mental and physical cases. A young man who had served a prison term and been paroled after 19 months, whose record suggested that his offense had been committed "more foolishly than viciously," was taken on in the shipping department and began to rebuild his life. When asked how he liked the job, he replied, "I like work. Work likes me. I like to apply myself."

One of the very rare instances of disappointment in a worker concerns a young man who had been given work and who, in a moment of temptation, walked off with a sum of $50 left, for that moment only, unwatched in the office. The manager had put in her personal check to cover the loss, when the telephone rang, and a voice said, "This is the culprit." The young man soon returned to the Workrooms, with the money minus $11 which he had used. When asked how he dared go back, knowing that he could be arrested for larceny, he replied, "But I thought you would understand it is not a truly criminal act." The manager did understand. The young man was reinstated in his position, and a few dollars a month added to his very meager pay, to enable him gradually to replace the missing amount.

To Lead Sober Lives

Drunkards whom the clinics had failed to cure have learned to lead sober, industrious lives, having responded to the effort to understand their individual case and the willingness to "give them a chance."

One 16-year-old girl, whose

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

New Ashford Feels Its Responsibility As First to Vote

NEW ASHFORD, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—The kitchen table of Frank Thompson, oldest voter in this little Berkshire town, is piled high with political propaganda. The same condition obtains in a majority of the scattered homes in the town, which numbers 48 voters all told.

This condition is symptomatic of the widespread interest in this town as it makes ready to repeat a feat that has become habitual, that of being first in the nation to complete and announce its vote on the presidential election.

The voters have been under a barrage of political literature for months and the results, if any, will be apparent when the citizens turn out at 5:45 a. m. next Tuesday to record their votes in the little schoolhouse that serves as a voting precinct.

Mr. Thompson, 77 next December, is keenly sensible of the distinction of being the town's most experienced voter. Incidentally he is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. While a poll is not feasible, it is reported on trustworthy authority that there has been considerable shifting of party allegiance during the campaign now closing.

Beverly Checks Voting List

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—The registrars of voters after scanning the names of 330 voters, challenged by the Massachusetts Democratic Committee, today removed only three names from the list. The three removed, the registrars reported, had been placed on the list by error, their names having been confused with those of other members of their family.

Dry Forces See More Towns On No-License List

Tide Turning Against Liquor in State, Davis Declares

Question on Ballot

Voters Given Chance to Ban or Limit Sale of Wine and Liquor

Buoyed by encouraging results, anti-liquor forces in Massachusetts are bringing to a climax this week a concerted drive to place more cities and towns in the "no license" column.

"We should retain in the 'no license' column all the 85 towns and one city which voted against liquor in 1934 and add to the list several important cities and towns, Arthur J. Davis, secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, declared today.

Turn of Tide Seen

His confidence follows reports from "no-license" committees working in many cities and towns throughout the State. These reports claim that thousands of persons who favored the granting of licenses in the 1934 local-option vote are revolting against conditions. Particularly is the drinking among women in public places causing a revulsion of feeling against the sale of liquor in various communities.

Furthermore, Mr. Davis points out, in 1934 when 235 communities voted for all liquors and 34 communities favored sale of only wines and beers, many voters did not realize a local-option vote was being taken. The reason for this lack of knowledge, Mr. Davis claims, was due to the fact that in 1934 the local-option question was placed on state-wide ballots. Before prohibition, local option was considered only at local elections.

This year, however, Mr. Davis explained, the system is no longer new. Most people realize the question is on the ballot. And much more thorough work is being done in the communities to get out the vote.

Questions on Ballot

There are three questions on the ballots this year. They are:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wine and all other alcoholic beverages)?

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, not to be drunk off the premises?

Mr. Davis today issued a warning that those who desire to stop the sale of liquor in their city or town must vote "No" on all three questions. A "yes" vote on any of the three questions will allow liquor in some form to be sold in the community.

Three Chances to One

On the other hand, those persons who favor the sale of liquor need only vote "yes" on the first question to throw the town open to the sale of all liquors.

Mr. Davis says the wets thus have three chances to the absolute dry's one. Even if the so-called "wet" votes only for question number two, wines and beers will be allowed sold, in the city or town. A "yes" vote for number three will confine liquor sales to package stores. In other words, even if the total vote is against the first two questions, a majority "yes" vote on the third question will allow all liquor to be sold in package stores, although no sales will be allowed in hotels, clubs, restaurants, and the like.

"No" Vote Sought

Thus the "drys" are making a strong effort to prevail upon all voters to vote "No" on all three questions.

Mr. Davis contends a good sign for "dry" victories in the local option battles is presented by the ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Defense by Winant Of Social Security Praised by Bartlett

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28 (AP)—John H. Bartlett, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, issued a statement through Democratic state headquarters today in which he said former Gov. John G. Winant, also a Republican, had shown himself to be a "courageous statesman" by his social security speech this week.

"Governor Winant's denunciation of the political trick being played by some great employers of labor by inserting false information in pay envelopes concerning social security laws on the eve of a national election, marks him as a courageous statesman.

"These corporate tactics are the most un-American of all political misdeeds in this campaign. They are, as Governor Winant says, shoddy politics. The retirement feature of the social security law is like the retirement plan for postal employees, which is so popular. New Hampshire already has received $230,000 for the aged, $19,000 for the blind, and $40,000 for dependent children. Governor Landon still declares he would scrap all the New Deal laws should we give him the opportunity."

Former Governor Winant resigned as chairman of the social security board recently to defend the social security law from attacks.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty": "We Were Dancing," "Fumed Oak" and "Shadow Play," plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence, 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinée 2:30.

REPERTORY — "It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Clark Gable and Marion Davies in "Cain and Mabel." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Hallowe'en Capers," with Bertrude Hoctor, Morton Bowe.

FINE ARTS—"Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45. "March of Time"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon: "Through the Looking-Glass," and other shorts.

EXETER — "The Border Patrolman," with George O'Brien and Polly Ann Young. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye and Adolphe Menjou. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

MODERN—"Anthony Adverse," screen version of Hervey Allen's novel. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:15, 9.

UPTOWN — "Sing, Baby, Sing," with Adolphe Menjou. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Two in a Crowd" 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Crash Donovan," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye, Adolphe Menjou and Patsy Kelly. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40

UNIVERSITY — Will Rogers in "State Fair" 3, 6:20, 9:25. Also "The Scoundrel." 1:35, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow, "China Clipper," and "Love Begins at 20."

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Devil is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "They Met in a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

BOSTON—"Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family, 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Scandals of 1837," with Morton Downey, radio tenor. Tomorrow: "The Girl on the Front Page," featuring Edmund Lowe and Gloria Stuart. Stage: "Living Models," revue.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Trinidad," "Sunkist Stars at Palm Springs," "Krazi Inventions," "Touring the Sport World," "Stars of Tomorrow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

MEMORIAL—"The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Tomorrow: Preview, 10 p. m., of "Ladies in Love," featuring Simone Simon, Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Don Ameche and Paul Lukas.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:00, 3:15, 6:20, 9:26. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings. Fenway: 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Dimples." Also "Rose Bowl," featuring William Frawley, Eleanor Whitney and Tom Brown.

TREMONT — "Escape Me Never," with Elisabeth Bergner. 10:14 a. m., 1:14, 4:46, 8:18. Also "The King Steps Out," featuring Grace Moore and Franchot Tone. 8:50, 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:16.

Other Events

PARKER HOUSE—Meeting of the Bigelow Association of Masters of Law. Address on "America's Stake in the Decisions of Europe," by Prof. George Malcolm Stratton of the University of California. Dinner at 6:30.

Tomorrow

OLD SOUTH CHURCH—Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Indian Association. Entertainment by Princess Watawaso and Chief Pocksy. Public invited. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Ship Models" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

FOGG ART MUSEUM (Harvard University)—Free illustrated lecture on "Leonardo" by Dr. Kenneth Clarke, director of the National Gallery, London. 4.

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Vermont Shows Planning Progress

Green Mountain state gets report from John Nolen, consultant, and Dana Doten, director, giving a summary of conclusions drawn from their investigations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 28—In line with the plan to make town and state reports so attractive in form and content as to be "readable," the "Progress Report" submitted to the Vermont State Planning Board and the National Resources Committee, by John Nolen, consultant, and Dana Doten, director, issued today, reaches a new high for art, economics and understandability.

As Volume 2, following "Graphic Survey, a First Step in State Planning for Vermont," issued last year and dealing with the "raw materials" of planning, the current publication reports the activities of the Planning Board staff since the beginning of the year. It is not a volume of conclusions but represents a statement from the consultant and director of the board and the committee, and, a foreword adds, "is not to be considered as the official summary of conclusions by the former group."

State House Portico

An attractive photograph of the State House portico is used on the front cover with no other words than "State Planning, Vermont, 1936." Then, in the 84 pages which follow, the reader finds the story of population, land use, agriculture, drainage basins, industry, transportation, recreation, welfare and State finances. Public welfare and finances are listed as special studies rather than general research. In commenting on the 50 pages of maps, charts and diagrams and the accompanying text, the aim and scope of the report, the authors state:

"The science of planning does not lend itself readily to the rapid accumulation of specific proposals, particularly when it is concerned with political divisions as large as states. The vital importance of this latter field, together with the still experimental stage of the technique, imposes upon workers in this subject the obligation to proceed carefully.

Illustrate Progress

"The present report, as the title indicates, is intended to illustrate progress along certain lines; but it must be emphasized that no definitive analysis of the major factors involved in state planning for Vermont can be expected at this time. Here is simply a statement of work done in the general field."

Planning work is achieved on three successive levels, the report says—(1) research, including the gathering of all related data on a multitude of significant subjects; (2) interpretation or analysis of this material to determine trends and relationships, and (3) planning proper, or putting this interpretation into usable shape and mapping out long-term programs which will answer the problems giving rise to this study.

In Initial Stage

The authors report that for the most part state planning in Vermont is still in the initial stage, with the comment that such a condition is normal and desirable inasmuch as everything depends upon the accuracy and completeness of basic data. In certain respects, it is pointed out, the state project is entering the second stage, the level of interpretation.

One chart from the "State Finances" section is typical of the graphic method employed to present in simplified and clarified form the essential facts concerning the revenues and expenditures of the State over a 10-year period.

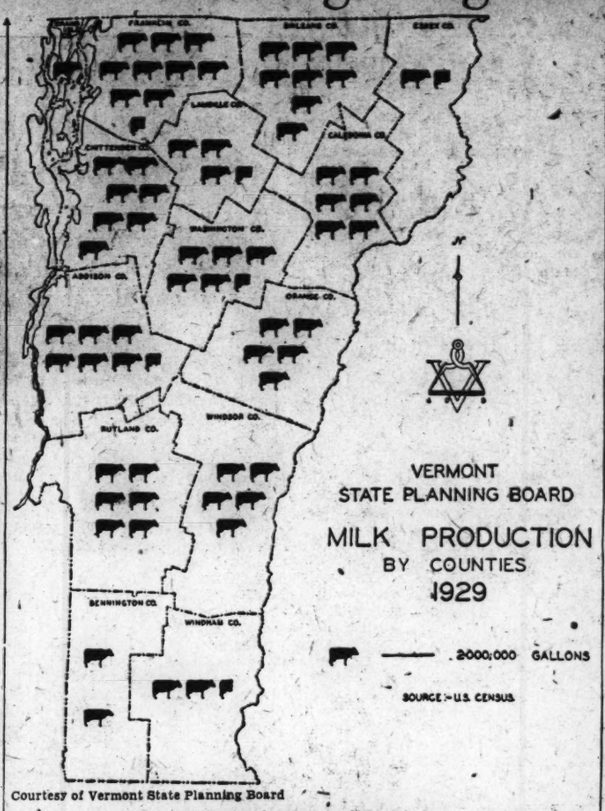
The "State Finances" study involved a long and painstaking analysis of the fiscal records of the State, the preparation of many tables of "net" figures (from which all bookkeeping items have been excluded), and the interpretation of the data in such a way that the average citizen may readily grasp its significance.

Story Is Told

The story of where the State's money comes from and where it goes is told for the first time clearly and simply.

In a similar way, the activities of the Public Welfare Department of the State have been analyzed and graphically depicted. The trends of population at the various State institutions, the costs of operating these institutions, the types of income—all are presented in a series of charts.

Under the "General Research" heading is found an attractive set of maps of the recreation resources of Vermont, both summer and winter; maps outlining the different types of transportation facilities; maps showing shifts and trends in population over a fifty-year period. The "Land Use" section deals with the problem of sub-marginal land in a manner characterized by conservative approach, and clear-cut, direct statement of the situation.



Courtesy of Vermont State Planning Board

Milk Production in Vermont

Planning Board Graphically Shows What Each County Is Doing Through Use of Figures of Cows, Each of Which Represents 2,000,000 Gallons

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Workrooms Give Handicapped Men Brighter Outlook

(Continued From Page 8)

troubles were all emotional, had become such a problem to her parents that they were about to take her to court. The trouble seemed to be simply that she was intolerably burdened by the difference, constantly emphasized, between herself and a more attractive, more brilliant, brother and sister. She had refused to go to school, had become unmanageable and uncommunicative. The family was hard pressed financially, and the Workrooms decided that the girl might pull herself together if she were made a wage-earner. She was trained to make the cotton housedresses, aprons, uniforms and other garments which the organization uses as its trade medium, and within a few months was a happy, active girl. The entire family situation consequently cleared up.

Make Them Different

The personal consideration of each client makes the Workrooms different from the run of charitable institutions. A great effort is made, as Miss Newton puts it, to refrain from "committing the sin of impersonality," when dealing with those who have given up all hope of being useful or independent in the world. One elderly German woman, who earned a little at sewing, was wretchedly situated in the home of her married son, whose wife evidently did not want her there. She yearned for one room to call her own, saying, "If only I could haf a little room, the smallest room like a closet, all in a place by myself alone." She was helped by the Workrooms to earn more money, and a tiny apartment was found for her, to her unbounded gratitude.

The Workrooms must rely on the Community Federation for a considerable part of their working funds and they found it necessary last year to lower the cost of garment making to a minimum, economizing even to the saving of quarter-inches in laying out patterns. While it has always been the custom to pay salaries to even the most untrained clients during their entire period of training, they found they could pay $1 a day instead of $1.45 as formerly.

Good Employees

The Workrooms endeavor to develop good employees. Miss Newton states: "We try to keep our people here until we have trained them to the limit of their technical ability, and to the fullest extent of their capacity to meet life. They must be well trained when they leave us, for otherwise they would not hold their jobs. All the people in training in the Workrooms ought to understand themselves and their conditions of life better when they leave us. They ought to be emotionally much more independent, and able to do good work even in times of great strain, which life brings to us all."

Among the newer garments put out by the Workrooms are school uniforms and gymnasium costumes used in the Boston public schools. Their products may be purchased at some of the large department stores, including William Filene's Sons Company and Jordan Marsh Company, and at many smaller dry goods stores throughout New England. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, 243 persons were trained for industrial occupations, many of them quickly finding jobs elsewhere.

Medford Standpipe Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28—State Senator Charles T. Daly of this city announced today that he would file a bill at the next session of the Legislature calling for an appropriation of $400,000 for a new standpipe in the Turkey Hill district. Senator Daly said he had prepared the bill after conferences with William E. Foss, chief engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission, water division.

Tax Bill Is Paid With 5203 Pennies

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Oct. 28

WILLIAM CASWELL, of Peacedale, R. I., called Tax Collector George E. Harvey the other day and asked if he could pay his taxes in "any legal tender." He was told he could. Today he showed up with 5203 pennies, wrapped up in brown paper. He said he saved them since last spring.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WBZ-383m	1220kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Relay from Prague	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Mass. Progressive Com.	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	Political speaker (R)	Political speaker (D)
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Political speaker (R)	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment (R)	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Nationwide poll results	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Political speaker (D)
7:30	"Goose Creek Parson": sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Mass. Progressive Com.
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis		Political speaker (D)
8:00	"Labor Speaks": William Green; other speakers	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Political speaker (R)
8:15				Talk, Governor Curley
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Addresses, Colonel Roosevelt, Frederick Warburg; others	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45				Political speaker (R)
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	Address, Joseph B. Ely	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Address, Joseph B. Ely
9:15		Address, Joseph B. Ely		Address, Joseph B. Ely
9:30	"Come On, Let's Sing": from Boston Garden	Address, Homer Cummings		Political speakers (D)
9:45		Address, Homer Cummings		"Night of Stars"
10:00	"Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	Independent Coalition of American women: talk	"Your Hit Parade": orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, soprano; Songsmiths, quartet	Special sport program
10:15				Special sport program
10:30	Political speaker (D)	Address, Con. Fenerty (R)		Special sport program
10:45	"Vocals by Verrill"	Political speaker (D)		Special sport program
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News: studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Night of Stars": variety
11:15	Talk; Goodman's Orchestra	Political speaker (U)	Political talk; dance music	charity show
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	"Night of Stars": variety
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Casa Loma Orchestra	charity show

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:01 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": Norman Brokenshire; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News"
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:15 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company: soloists; orch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Story of the Song": recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Joseph B. Ely.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; guest soloists; "Today's Hero": vocal trio; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
2:15	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

2:15	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, "Alfalfa Bill" Murray.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, Gen. Hugh Johnson, from Independence, Kan.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Gov. Alfred M. Landon.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Then and Now": soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Cary Grant; Elissa Landi; Emanuel Feuermann, cellist; chorus; orch.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Behind the Microphone

Radio reception on trains, a fairly common feature of western roads, is gradually filtering back to the East. Most recent eastern road to place radio sets in trains is the New York Central, which purchased 20 General Electric receivers for use on the Twentieth Century, Southwestern Limited, Commodore Vanderbilt, and other well-known expresses.

Probably the deciding factor in New York Central's decision to install sets in trains is the huge current interest in the election. But undoubtedly the road has been asked previously by riders if it couldn't bring in football games, political speeches, and even Amos 'n' Andy. Listeners don't like to be out of touch with the radio even if they happen to be on a train at the particular hour when a program is desired.

New York Central's move will undoubtedly affect the policies of competing roads between New York and Chicago on radio reception. Gradually radio reception in trains may be expected to spread through the East.

A survey of New England roads finds none of the three principal carriers with radio reception on their fast trains. All the local managements are open-minded on the subject, however, and if the trend is unmistakably for radio will undoubtedly fall in line.

Glancing at the schedules of local railroads it is seen that there are several trains leaving the city at the end of the business day and arriving in New York late in the evening where requests might be made for radio reception. Northbound out of Boston the Montreal and Maritime Province services might receive requests for radio reception, though a lack of local stations in those directions might be a limiting factor.

New York Central keeps all its radios in a central depot so that they may be placed readily on major trains. Installation has been systemized by the road so that the sets, with power supply and antennas, may be set up on very short notice. The road employs a motor generator set working from the 32-volt car batteries to supply the 110-volt current for the radio sets. A shielded antenna system is used to make reception quiet.

* * *

The National Broadcasting Company is even going to have a special cachet from the post office to celebrate its tenth anniversary. The NBC Stamp Club will sponsor the cachet. All stamp collectors who want to participate must send orders accompanied by a standard letter-size envelope, self-addressed with return postage to NBC Stamp Club, Cachet Manager, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, to reach Radio City not later than 12 noon Saturday, Nov. 14. Left half of the envelope must be left free for cachet imprint.

* * *

How the microphone has wrought changes in modern orchestration will be shown by Columbia to its six commissioned composers and listeners on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. Deems Taylor, CBS music consultant, will comment; Irving Reis, CBS Workshop director, will produce, and Howard Barlow will conduct the orchestra in the demonstration period.

Aaron Copland and Roy Harris, two of the composers, will be in the studio. The others will listen at their homes. Three well-known compositions, "Golliwog's Cakewalk," "Träumerei" and "Farandole" from "L'Arlesienne," scored by Amadeo de Filippi, able CBS arranger, will be heard in conventional and in arrangements designed for the microphone.

A. D. H.

Mother to Christen U. S. S. Ralph Talbot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 28—Mrs. Mary Talbot of Pleasant street will be the first mother in American history to christen a United States Navy vessel in memory of her son when next Saturday she crashes a bottle across the bow of the new destroyer, Ralph Talbot, at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

A town holiday declared by the Weymouth selectmen will result in an attendance of more than 10,000 residents of this town at the exercises which begin at 10:30 with music by the Weymouth High School band. Senator David I. Walsh, orator, will be introduced by Rear-Admiral Walter R. Gherardi. Mrs. Talbot will be presented with a complete silver service by Navy Yard employees in keeping with a tradition that builders of warships always honor the sponsor. At noon the Navy Department will serve luncheon to the guests and issue souvenirs.

In the afternoon the launching party will be the guests of the Weymouth High School at a football contest with Tufts Junior Varsity on Legion Field, East Weymouth. In the evening a banquet and concert will be held in the high school. The navy, marine corps, army, state and local officials will be represented. Ralph Talbot was a navy flier during the World War, lost in a bombing plane over enemy lines.

Page & Shaw SUNDAY MUSICAL 10 AM WBZ

A Man's Individuality

is aptly expressed by good grooming—correct laundering is an important detail.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
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BEACON 1790

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Living Room in the $435,000 Doll House... showing the diamond chandelier lighted by the world's smallest electric light bulbs.

AGAIN! DAILY
9:30 to 5:30

Colleen Moore's FAIRYLAND CASTLE

Benefiting

House of the Good Samaritan
New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children
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We aren't going to attempt describing it! Over ten years and nearly half a million dollars have gone into its creation—from diamond chandelier to exquisite miniature furnishings of precious woods, silver, gold! Its eleven breath-taking rooms delight children and their parents alike . . . and most important of all, its exhibits the length and breadth of the country are providing financial aid for Miss Moore's favorite charity—the helping of handicapped children.

Adult's Admission, 20c—Children Under 12, 10c

Thousands saw it here last year . . . and the thousands of dollars from their admissions went to Boston charities. See it during the TWO WEEKS of its second Boston showing—on our SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

OLD HAVEN CRAFTS
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Butler's Tray - hand made of knotty pine - $7.50 each . . . Brentwood folding stand - unique holder for tray $7.50 each . . . Bed sled - practical sliding bed tray - pine - in colors - handle decorated - white - blue - yellow - rose $10 each . . . Brockton wall shelf - dark waxed wood with mirror back $6.00 each . . Woodstock - for logs - of pine with hand wrought iron hoops and handle $15 each. . . Harcourt Saw Buck Table - knotty white pine - hand rubbed - wax finish - for the Game Room or informal luncheon $32.50 . A folding bench for the Harcourt Saw Buck Table $15 . . . Copper - bowls for flowers - pans for fruit - tin lined finger bowls - 85 cents - $2 - $3 - $3.75 each.

Timely offerings for the festive season. We invite you to see entire display in our new Gift Room. Illustrated booklet available showing the complete line of OLD HAVEN CRAFTS.

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ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

Dry Forces See More Towns On No-License List

(Continued From Page 9)

pected large turnout of votes. In 1934, he said, many voters did not turn out and many of those who voted on the political offices failed to mark the local-option questions.

For instance, he explained, in Barnstable county in 1934 13,026 of the 18,447 registered voters went to the polls. However, 2707 of the 13,026 failed to express an opinion on local option.

Heavier Vote Expected

This year, he believes a greater percentage of the voters will realize the existence of the local option question on the ballot and will vote accordingly.

The Anti-Saloon League secretary expressed the hope that "dry" forces will win in Everett, Medford, Somerville, Beverly, Newton, Waltham and in many towns on Cape Cod and in western Massachusetts.

"No-license committees in their drive are stressing the increase in arrests for drunkenness since repeal, particularly in towns where liquor is sold. Increased welfare costs due to the advent of liquor constitutes another effective "no-license" argument. Fatalities caused by drunken driving are also effective "dry" ammunition.

In some communities charges have been made that liquor interests plan to import voters to maintain the "wet" majority. Thus a plea is being made that those who favor "no license" vote early in order that "alien voters" may not cast ballots under the tardy voter's name, an old political trick which has swung many an election.

New Ashford Has Rival For First Vote Report

MARTIN STATION, Ala., Oct. 28 (AP)—This Dallas county precinct, with nine votes, has accepted the challenge of New Ashford, Mass., in the race to be the first reporting the ballot count in the presidential election Nov. 3.

Plans are under way today to have the nine voters lined up when the polls open at 8 a. m. (C. S. T.), and it is expected the returns will be given out within three minutes.

The residents here hope for a hitch at New Ashford, which has the advantage due to a variance in time. The polls open at New Ashford at 5:45 (E. S. T.).

Be Smartly gloved for all occasions

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Hand-sewn, genuine imported Chamois . washable.

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Smart Suede in brown or black with loose wrist.

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Hand-sewn French doeskin with loose wrist. In black, tan, brown and cinnamon. They wash beautifully.

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

Three Questions in One

Vote "NO" Three Times!

Every Massachusetts voter will find on his ballot at the State election November 3rd, 1936, the following questions:

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES / NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES / NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises? YES / NO

Before depositing your ballot in the ballot-box make sure that you have made a cross against the word "NO" opposite EACH OF THE THREE LIQUOR QUESTIONS.

MASS. NO LICENSE COMMITTEE
722 TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON
COURTENAY GUILD, Chairman ARTHUR J. DAVIS, Secretary

Vote "NO" Three Times!

Leaflet Showing Questions on Liquor Which Will Appear on the Nov. 3 Ballot, and Urging the Public to Vote "No" on All Three Questions

What's Going On in the Arts

"It Can't Happen Here"

WITH the aid of John C. Moffitt, Sinclair Lewis made a comic melodrama out of his novel satirizing dictatorships, and last night it was produced in 25 theaters in key cities of the United States. The Boston presentation, at the Repertory Theater, drew a full house and won a large measure of easy laughter and applause. As with numerous other WPA projects in the theater, the chief shortcoming is stage direction that is something less than first rate.

What "It Can't Happen Here" would seem under the better direction it will receive in some of its other productions lies in the realm of conjecture. The settings are sufficient for the occasion as backgrounds for the 12 scenes into which the two acts are divided. Apraisal of the playwriting quality could be fairly attempted only on the basis of a performance that did not, like this one, go in for heavy stress upon every ironical implication in action and dialogue.

As a presentation of the technique of dictatorship the play is a travesty in that it provides a ridiculous picture of a subject which the most violent opponent of fascist aims should admit is sheer caricature, if he stops to ask of the entertainment anything more than thrills and laughter.

In simplifying the material of the novel for play uses the story has been made into a picture of the life of one Vermont family, mainly, centering about the rural editor, Doremus. He has been altered and softened into a homespun country philosopher, a Will Rogers without a sense of fun. Frank Charlton plays this part with warmth and simplicity. Doremus's stay in the concentration camp is not shown. The revival of the underground railway idea of the anti-slavery agitation days is touched upon in the flight of Doremus, Mary Greenhill and Mary's son to Canada to escape from the brutalities of a dictatorship that has degenerated into a national racket. In the end Mary is left alone in a hut at the border with a "Corpo" officer, preparing to shoot him, after getting a safe conduct for her son, who is to carry on the spirit of Democracy as a Doremus, against the day when the dictatorship shall be overthrown.

Windrip, the dictator, and his controlling shadow, Saracen, become cartoon characterizations in this play, and the chief players have been permitted even to travesty national figures prominent in the present presidential campaign, one of several phases of production and directing taste that are at least debatable. Louise Kirtland as Mary and Paul Sheehan as LeDue (the loutish Doremus servant who becomes a Corpo gangster) are in the vein of story illusion that the whole enterprise needs to get its best effect with the whole audience. E. C. S.

Collegium Musicum

AT THE Longy School, Cambridge, was held last evening the first monthly meeting of a new "Collegium Musicum"—"an informal gathering of small groups of performers to play and discuss certain neglected an d unfamiliar masterpieces in the literature of music." The Collegium," following an example set by the music department of Columbia, is largely a student activity; students, having rehearsed the music, describe it briefly for the audience's benefit, play it, and—upon their own impulse or at the request of a member of the audience—may repeat it (last night, indeed, there was even some public, fragmentary, re-rehearsal and some good, honest counting aloud, to add to the pleasant, frank informality of the proceedings). Discussion and questions also were invited, and may perhaps be forthcoming in greater profusion at later meetings, when timidity has dissolved. The plan is under the direction of Elmer Schoettle, a mem-

Last night's was a program of very early instrumental music, played on modern violins, violas, and cellos—an anachronism that would have worried MM. Stoltzer, Willaert, di Lassus and Byrd far less than our own meticulous musicologues. Their Fantasias and Ricercari were often enough labeled "apt for viols or voices" and only with Byrd (of the composers represented last night) does an occasional hint of a distinctively instrumental and secular style strongly emerge. Elsewhere the free or strictly imitative polyphony and flexible, indecisive rhythms are obviously vocal and ecclesiastical in character.

Such music presents difficulties to modern performers, as last night's musicians — skillful and devoted though they were—discovered. The almost complete rhythmic independence of the parts, fluctuating loosely and individually between duple and triple times, with no thought for vertical consistency, is bewildering to moderns accustomed to concerted music which may be "measured" neatly and conveniently with bar lines and beats. Thus, in the extremely difficult 5-part Fantasias of Thomas Stoltzer and 6-part Fantasia of William Byrd, Mr. Schoettle's vigorous beat was of less assistance than it might have proved in a nineteenth-century quintet or sextet. In Stoltzer (he was, by the way, Kapellmeister at the same Bohemian-Hungarian court that sheltered Willaert) the typical relative lack of vertical regulation of the voices gave rise to curious accidental dissonances. Williert's 3-part Ricercare and di Lassus's 2-part Fantasias, more incisive, vigorous and lucid, presented fewer difficulties to both players and audience.

The next program of this interesting and valuable series will take place on Nov. 17; there will be music by Palestrina and Frescobaldi, London Street Cries by Gibbons, variations by Morley. Tickets (for which there is no charge) may be obtained from the Longy School of Music, Cambridge.—S. S.

New York Dance Notes

CALLING on all stars, the De Basil Ballet Russe, opening on Thursday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, will present for the first time in America Massine's new ballet to Berlioz's programmatic "Symphonie Fantastique." Massine will dance the wild-eyed Poet of the composer's autobiographical fancy; Tamara Toumanova *"l'idée fixe,"* or the Beloved, and according to rumor, she will not be transported across the stage on wires, when a *vision fugitive*, as in London. Nina Verchinina, creator of the role of Action in "Les Présages" and of the Soloist in the Andante Sostenuto of "Choreartium" (Massine's preceding symphonic ballets), has the chief part in the Pastoral movement, that of a shepherdess—partnered with young Zoritch, fine new dancer of last season, or possibly, Jasinsky. Danilova also has a prominent role.

This ballet to the hectic Hector's musical damatization of his love for Henrietta Smithson, which might be called Five Scenes in One Hour, has been dressed by Christian Bérard. In the final scene, "The Witches' Sabbath," masks are worn.

On Friday night, the "Symphonie Fantastique" will be repeated; and a new composition of David Lichine's "Pavillon," will make its initial American appearance.

On Saturday night, the Ballet Caravan will make its New York début, and on Sunday night take what will doubtless be its final bow of the season (in its present entity as an ensemble) all at the Kaufmann Auditorium of the Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. For the company must soon dissolve into its native source—the American Ballet of the School of the American Ballet and the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Young Visiters will give programs by their own young choreographers. Thus: On Saturday, "Promenade," classic ballet in one act, by William Dollar (music by Ravel); "The Soldier and the Gypsy," character ballet in seven scenes, by Douglas Coudy (music by de Falla); "Encounter," classic ballet in one act, by Lew Christensen (music by Mozart). On Sunday, "Encounter" will be repeated, and the other works supplanted by "Pocahontas," ballet-pantomime in one act, by Lew Christensen (music by Elliott Carter); and "Harlequin for President," ballet-pantomime in one act, by Eugene Loring (music by Scarlatti).

At the New School for Social Research, Sicilian and Tuscan Folk Dances will be iven on Sunday evening, Nov. 1; and on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, May Gadd and Group will appear in a lecture-demonstration.

For Nov. 8 comes Marga Waldron's matinée recital at the Guild Theater (already announced and described in part); and in the evening at the guild, Tairis and Group uned the auspices of the New Dance League, "demonstrating the social development of the modern dance," with a new ballet, "Momentum," on the first half of the program, and among shorter pieces on the second half, a scourge of the incredible Black Legion, called "Night Riders."

M. L.

Child, 3 Years Old, Wins Salad Prize

By the Associated Press

Concod, N. H., Oct. 28

THREE-YEAR-OLD Shirley Huston made the best canned fruit salad exhibited at the Northwood Grange Fair. Her parents explained she followed a recipe of her grandmother, under whose direction she made the prize-winning exhibit.

Indian 'Racket' Is Cleaned Up By Maine 'Princess'

Boston tourists in Maine, who have noticed a dropping off of "Indians" proffering "Penobscot" rugs or sweet grass baskets for which the Penobscot tribe is famous, will have an opportunity tomorrow to see and hear the tribal princess who ended this deception by an addition to the Maine laws.

It was Princess Watawaso who effectively put an end to this "racket" of dark-skinned summer salesmen by enlisting the support of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs and having a bill passed in the last session of the Legislature which makes it unlawful for any pseudo-Indian to pose as a Penobscot and sell baskets under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

Knowing this record and determined to have no imitation Indians as entertainers for their annual open meeting tomorow, to which anyone interested in Indians is cordially invited, the Massachusetts Indian Association engaged this resourceful Penobscot princess to come to the Old South Church and tell of the aspirations of her tribe and life in general on Indian Island, Maine.

To lend additional color to the program, Chief Poolaw, full-blood Kiowa, will demonstrate the ceremonial Eagle Dance and the Grass Dance. This young chief from the West has now become a good Maine Indian. He recently won second prize in a moose-calling and is a registered guide. He can handle a canoe with the best of them although, until he came East, a horse and not a canoe was his means of travel. He is so popular on Indian Island that he has been made a member of the Penobscot tribe.

Not until he was nine years old did Bruce Poolaw speak a word of English. On his first day in school, in Oklahoma where the Kiowas live, his mother slicked his hair, braided it, tied it with ribbons and away he went on his pony. He had been told to do what the other pupils did. He formed in line when they did, sat down, stood up and when a bell rang and the pupils filed out, he hopped on his pony and started home. Meeting his father on the way he was told to go back as the bell was only a signal for recess.

Woonsocket Spinners Work During Mill Fire

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28 (AP)—Workers in the Woonsocket Rayon Company, Woonsocket, stuck to their machines while a stubborn fire blazed in the basement of the plant before daybreak today. They saved thousands of dollars worth of material which might have been ruined had manufacturing operations been suspended. Firemen donned gas masks to fight the fire. Flames were extinguished by chemicals and water.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	Oct. 29	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 28, 3:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:00 am
Georgic	Oct. 31	Southampton	Nov. 8	Oct. 30, 8:00 pm	Oct. 31, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
¶Manukai	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Nov. 7	Nov. 2, 4:00 pm	Nov. 2, 8:30 pm
Pres. Sherman	Portland	Nov. 10	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm

¶Australia must be specially addressed.

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Indian Leader

Princess Watawaso
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N. H. Farmers Spend $100,000 on Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 28—New Hampshire farmers have this year spent well over $100,000 in improving their lands by planting soil-conserving crops, and applying lime and fertilizer under the agricultural conservation program, according to Earl P. Robinson, county agent leader at the University of New Hampshire.

Nearly 4000 Granite State farmers have signed under this year's program to increase the fertility of their lands. About 51 per cent of payments to farmers in this section will be for soil conserving crops, and 49 per cent for carrying out practices that build up the land.

Pictures of Scottish Chiefs Hobby of Boston Lawyer

Twenty-five years ago, Col. Percy A. Guthrie, now a Boston attorney, was secretary of the St. Andrews Society of Prederickton, New Brunswick, and a law partner of Judge Oswald S. Crockett, now a justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Colonel Guthrie, always interested in the history of Scotland, decided to obtain as many pictures as he could of all the famous Highland Scottish chiefs. This in itself was no mean job and required persistent effort over years of time. The collection even now is not complete. He has, however, been able to obtain pictures of 72 of the 119 old Scottish chiefs.

"It must have taken a great deal of time," said the interviewer to Colonel Guthrie.

"It has," he replied, "but I have not done all the work myself. I have had much of the collecting done by an agency in Scotland. They have dug up old wood cuts and have scoured the curio shops and castles in search of prints. One by one they have been coming in to me now for 25 years."

The oldest chieftain in Colonel Guthrie's collecton is one McPhee, a dour, grim-visaged Scot, who looks every bit the part of the old Highlander pictured in fireside tales. McPhee's formidable appearance is greatly enhanced by a complete coat of mail. Occupying a position of prominence in the collection is Sir Fitzroy Donald MacLean, Bart. of Duart and Morvaren, who lived to celebrate his hundredth birthday and only recently passed on. Sir Fitzroy, said Colonel Guthrie, "is particularly close to my heart," as he was chief of all the MacLeans of the Isle of Mull and the mainland, and the Guthries are a part of the MacLean clan.

That is one reason why Colonel Guthrie was instrumental in organizing the MacLean Highlanders during the World War. He recruited over 700 members of his company from Boston and vicinity. "Sir Fitzroy," related the Colonel, "when seventeen was an ensign and nearly every Scot in Boston has a picture in his home depicting the famous 'Forty Second Highlanders' at the 'Charge of the Light Brigade.' The famous order which carried the light brigade into action on that fateful day was borne by young MacLean."

"Practically every page of Scotland's history bears the name of some one of these men whom you see pictured here," Colonel Guthrie explained, and this group of men was largely responsible for the preservation of Scotland's sovereignty for many years.

Colonel Guthrie never knows what mail may bring another "chief" and the story of his history. He has received an average of about three pictures a year for a quarter of a century.

Colonel Guthrie's home is Fox Hill Lodge, Norwell, an old house built in 1670. He was born in Canada, his parents in Ireland and his grandparents in Scotland. Colonel Guthrie claims the distinctions of being the only lawyer that has ever appeared in a Boston court in kilts.

Colonel Guthrie's picture collection graces the walls of his new office at 157 Federal street, Boston, and he will be glad to show it to anyone interested.

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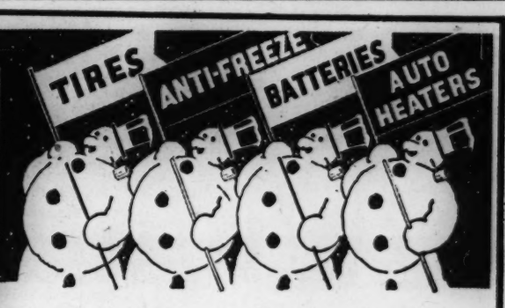

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Night School — As High Adventure in Waking Up

Fashions—Foods — A Wednesday and Friday Page

In the Evening Class Way

Are You an Adult in a Rut?—This One Climbed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington, Ont.

WERE you ever an adult in a rut, just conscious enough of your condition to want to change? Try going to night school, to study some subject which you have only glimpsed through the years, but, each time it has appeared you have said, "I'd like to know more about that." You can't imagine what you are missing until you try it.

By the way, this is not an advertisement for night schools, but only the effervescence rising to the surface after a year of adventuring. This is how it happened in my case.

A letter came last autumn from the Art Gallery announcing the opening of a members' class on Friday nights, to take up any branch which might appeal—block printing, etching, design, or even water colors or oil. Rather cautiously I mentioned it to my husband, half expecting that he would agree with me that my previous smudgy art efforts hardly warranted it. But no. He replied enthusiastically, "Why don't you! This is our last year in the city so it will probably be your last chance to take advantage of it!"

Friday night came around, and it was raining. It seemed so much more comfortable to stay at home and hug my rut. But having gone to the length of mentioning the class, and even being encouraged, I was ashamed to back out, so off I splashed through the puddles.

Other members had broken down a little of their ruts, too. There we were, seated around one of the city's best artists, whose knowledge we knew was vast, and matched by years of experience. I don't know how the rest felt, but I felt like a midget faced by a giant whose head was in clouds of unseen beauty, but whose feet were planted solidly on unguessed principles and practice. Some lumps of my rut began to crumble as the lecturer's informal talk progressed. Suddenly, following his simple, lucid explanation, appeared a glimpse of the beginning steps to which he was leading us.

"This is fine. I understand that," said my adult self complacently. But at this point the lecturer came to an end. "That's enough of my talk," he said briskly, "Now, if you will pass the materials, Miss Jones, all the class may try their hand at following these very simple steps in design. Use any motifs that come into your heads. Get plenty of rhythm into it."

'Tried to Look Capable'

Miss Jones, the capable assistant, passed the materials. I tried to look capable, too, but my adultness seemed to be closing over me. Oh, for the freedom of a child, eager, unselfed, which—once inspired—swings confidently into action. My reactions were stiff, and creaked, rusty from long disuse.

The minutes dragged on as I tried to think up some motif. At last desperately, I seized an idea. We had been to the zoo on Sunday. I would use a motif from that. Gradually, with furtive lines, and much furtive erasing, a swan appeared on my paper. Its neck curved. The neck of its mirrored reflection curved. So did its twin, and its twin's twin. Ah! I was getting rhythm at last. I covered the paper with curving swan's necks.

The next Friday found the same class, and a few more. Evidently the work had been mentioned enthusiastically to others. I don't remember any swans as the results of that lesson, but there was a loosening of the adult feeling. We were certainly becoming more childlike, more receptive, and could express more freely the thoughts inspired in us.

Ruts Disappearing

Week after week went by. Often Friday night seemed just the night when home seemed most inviting, but—score one for the adult thought!—we do learn stick-to-it-iveness as the years roll along. By November the class was concentrating quite unselfconciously on designs for Christmas cards to be worked out in linoleum block prints. I marveled at the fact that actually we were tackling that. The lecturer seemed to think we would accomplish some worthwhile cards. Most of us had never seen the tools before, and only knew linoleum intimately as we scrubbed the kitchen floor. Undoubtedly the ruts were disappearing fast!

From our linoleum blocks we dug and scooped out our designs. Not swans for me this time, but something more ambitious. Later we learned to print from the blocks; came on intimate terms with printers' ink, and turpentine; learned the simpler processes; and were rewarded with enough Christmas cards for our friends.

But most of all, how we did come to appreciate the work of leading print makers! Rockwell Kent lectured in the city that year, so we studied his books, and marveled at the vigor of his line work; the sureness of his wood cutting, the richness of his blacks, the sparkle of his whites.

Among the publishers' new books we discovered "Four Hedges" by Clare Leighton. Aha! A book about the four seasons in an English garden, illustrated profusely in wood cuts by the author herself, one of the leading print makers.

Glimpses of more possibilities. An artist who could express herself in words and in prints. And we, because of our own efforts, primitive as they were, could appreciate her delicate line work on flower petals, the rhythm of poised leaves and curling tendril.

Intelligent appreciation broke down whatever may have been left of our enclosing walls. We saw through the breaches whole vistas to be approached and investigated. Only Friday nights through the winter in a members' class of adults, but what a wealth of interest, and appreciation had been aroused.

Try what night school will do! You are sure to be surprised, and sure to be limbered up.

Ponce de Leon, so they say, found a spring of perpetual youth. Today its waters taste tepid and sulphurous, and, personally, left me where they found me. But a night school class through the winter! Nothing tepid and sulphurous about that, but invigorating and stimulating, and practical, too. Think of the Christmas cards you could make, or whatever you have always wanted to do and haven't done yet. If you just push past that adult point of inertia. It takes a push, but your momentum will carry you on.

MARION BLODGETT EMERY

© A. Chauncey, London

Within One of London's Home Training Schools, Where Girls Continue Their General Education While Preparing to Take a Domestic Science Certificate. Upper Row, Left—Cooking Lunch for One Hundred. Right—A Glimpse of the Sewing Class. Lower Row, Left—Learning to Use a Pattern. Center—Making Cakes for Tea. Right—Developing Skill With the Iron

Changes in Domestic Training

By Alice Chauncey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

IT IS often said nowadays that girls will be boys and that all the homey work, which once was a woman's special pride, has been neglected in favor of motor engines, sports, and work foreign to the word domestic. This contention seems to be borne out by the shortage of household servants, but upon examination it seems less to be the case than that the idea of service is changing.

When recently I interviewed the head mistress of one of London's largest domestic training centers, I was told that there was no shortage of girls taking domestic training, but that these girls would no longer take their talents into private service.

"Service has changed from the individual to the collective," she said, adding, "the girls want their freedom nowadays."

Prefer Group Work

It is chiefly the small and medium-sized household which has suffered from this changed attitude. Where a large staff is kept, servants are still easy to come by. In homes where only one or two domestics are kept, however, service is unpopular, for girls, it seems, are gregarious. Perhaps they always have been, but now they find that they can assert their preferences.

The head mistress explained that a girl with ambition feels that as a cook or parlor maid in a private home she has no prospect of rising in her profession, or of "bettering herself." Her salary may improve, but unless she marries, she remains a cook, a good one perhaps, but nevertheless a cook.

If, on the other hand, she takes service in a factory, or big store canteen, although she may begin as a vegetable girl, she may rise to be head cook, or perhaps even a superintendent. Added to this, the large staff of these establishments provide jolly company, for whom playing fields, dances and other entertainments are provided.

Certificates of Proficiency

The standard required for these posts is higher than was required in the ordinary small household and applicants for them must hold certificates of proficiency from some recognized authority. To meet this demand the Home Training Schools have been growing up, and any girl between the ages of 14 and 18 years can obtain an excellent training in the arts of cookery, dressmaking, laundering and general housewifery, by passing through the course provided by these establishments.

The home training schools, unlike the domestic science colleges, are run in connection with the technical schools, and take girls at 14 straight from the elementary schools and for three years continue their general education, while preparing them for the domestic science certificates.

These schools are free to girls entering by scholarship from the elementary schools. In addition to free tuition and meals, they provide 16 shillings a term for each girl's bus fares to and from the school, and free materials to cut out and make up for themselves in the dressmaking course.

The Curriculum

The curriculum of general education followed is one calculated to help the girls to be better citizens, and is more specialized than was the education given in the elementary school. In the English class, for instance, they learn to write good business letters. Mathematics deals with the cost of meals, calculating quantities, either of food ingredients or perhaps of paper for the papering of a room. In history the last 100 years is reviewed, specially with regard to the development of local government, so that girls passing through these schools should be not only domestically proficient but should know how to vote more intelligently.

The Home Training School of the Wadsworth Technical Institute keeps a house in a neighboring street, where each girl is required to work for two weeks in the last year of her course. Four girls at a time run the house entirely, two working in the kitchen, and two performing the rest of the housework. At the end of a week, the two sets exchange work. The two responsible for the week's catering do their own marketing on the 25 shillings allowed them per head per week, and are expected to use the knowledge they have acquired of dietetics in making out their menus and in keeping within their allowance. A mistress lives in the house as a silent observer, offering no comment until the fortnight is up.

The certificated girls passing out of the Home Training School find ready employment in big stores and factories at a good salary, and it is rare that they are out of work for long.

Foolish Games for Family Frolics

WHETHER the crowd informally drops in for a cozy evening before the fire, or a more formal party is in progress, there is sure to come a pause in the gay chatter when a parlor game will be just the thing to evoke more spontaneous merriment. Most parlor games require but small expenditure of time and money, their success depending more on knowing how to play, on an enthusiasm for the game, and an ability to get other people into the same jolly mood. The hostess who has several such games up her sleeve need not fear that her guests will lack entertainment.

Ring the Bottle

One of the newest games to strike the fancy is that called "Ring the Bottle." Perhaps it owes some of its popularity to the fact that it requires a minimum of preparation, and yet provides no end of fun for the contestants. All that is needed to play the game is a stick (a golf club, yardstick or a broom will do), a piece of string three feet long, a wire ring about two inches in diameter (a curtain-rod ring or bracelet is ideal), and an empty pop bottle. Tie the string to the stick and the ring and then try to slip the ring over the neck of the bottle in an allotted length of time, usually one minute. Players should stand about four feet from the bottle, which may be placed either on the floor or table. The game of "Ring the Bottle" sounds easy, but just try it.

Bottle Horseshoes

After all your guests have tried their skill at this game, you can then change to the game called "Bottle Horseshoes." To play this game, you need about a dozen fruit jar rubbers and a few empty bottles. All guests should seat themselves in a circle so that the bottle to which they are to pitch is about three to four feet from them. The object of the game is, of course, to see how many jar rubbers each contestant can pitch over the neck of the bottle. The first one who succeeds in getting a total of 21 wins the game.

Clothespins

Other popular games or stunts include "In Your Hat," "Walking the Tightrope," "Writing Your Name" and "Clothespins." The latter is played as follows: Give five clothespins to each guest and ask each in turn to kneel on a chair, facing the back of it. The object of the game is to drop as many clothespins as possible into an empty quart milk bottle, which has been placed on the floor about one foot behind the chair. In case you are unable to find clothespins, coins or beans may be used equally well.

Walking the Tightrope

To walk the tightrope, place a string about 10 feet long across the floor. Place empty bottles at intervals of two feet. The first bottle should be placed so that the toe of the right foot is touching it. Have the person who is elected to be the tightrope walker measure off the distance carefully. Then blindfold the victim and have him attempt to walk the rope, asking him to be careful not to knock over any of the bottles, all of which, except the first one, have, of course, been quietly removed without his knowledge while he was being blindfolded.

Writing Your Name

"Writing Your Name" requires a keen sense of balance especially when the contestants learn that they must do the writing while seated on a glass gallon jug (empty of course) which has been laid on its side on the floor. The contestant must pick up paper and pencil from the floor and then write his name and keep both feet off the floor while balancing himself on the jug.

In Your Hat

All the game "In Your Hat" requires is a chair, a hat and a deck of cards. Place the hat so that when you sit in the chair there will be five foot-lengths between your right foot and the hat. Hold the deck in your left hand, and, with the right elbow on your right knee, deal the cards one at a time from the deck into the hat with the right hand. Do not push the cards, but flick them from the wrist as though dealing across a wide table. A card falling on the brim of the hat does not count, unless a subsequent card knocks it in. The score is determined by the number of cards inside the hat after each try with the standard deck of 52.

Courtesy of The Modern Science Institute, Inc.

'Clothespins' Is a Game That Will Provide Fun for Family or Friends. How to Play It Is Explained in the Accompanying Article

Through the Editor's Window

The Color of November

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR bid for a seat in the hall of fame today is that with less than a week remaining before the all-American surge to the polls, we intend to talk about a subject other than politics. For it is almost November; and November, in one way at least, needs a friend. So, in the face of all the remarks about the month being dull and bleak, dark and drab, we hereby rise in its defense, to maintain, instead, that it ushers in a season rich in color.

One might chastise the poets for starting it. They have in unforgettable line and phrase created for us the atmosphere of melancholy widely associated with this season. Shakespeare in matchless passage leads off with Macbeth's comment on the futility of living as he had chosen to live. You remember that it begins:

My way of life
Is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf

while Byron, seeking to picture a mood of despair and discouragement in facing the towering age of thirty-six years, writes,

My days are in the yellow leaf.

Edgar Allan Poe, who does his part—and well—to create moods of melancholy, even throws in a sorrowful October and December for good measure. You recall

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December

and "Ulalume" with

The skies were ashen and sober;
The leaves they were crisped and sere—
The leaves they were withering and sere;
It was night in the lonesome October
Of my most immemorial year.

* * *

But perhaps it is not all the fault of the poets. Many a person who may not recall the passages from Shakespeare, Byron or Poe, looks upon the falling of the "sere, the yellow leaf" as precurser to a season of dark days and colorless landscapes.

Of course there are the holidays; splashed they are with bright pigment. Halloween brings jolly Jack o'Lanterns and scarlet apples. Thanksgiving adds the rich bronze of turkey gobblers, the pinky orange of Hubbard squash, the purple of grapes and the deep yellow of pumpkin. Then come the jeweled decorations of Christmas, enriched with holly berry and deep green wreath. No portion of the year is better provided with colorful holidays. Nor are city and roadside markets ever more colorful than during the "drab" days of November.

Is it this very contrast that makes the countryside seem dull and brown? Beyond our bedroom window all winter long whenever snow does not cover it, the valley fields lie spread like a rich patchwork counterpane in all the shades of pink, russet and copper. The field of cabbages brushes in a misty blue. The oaks, "crisped and sere," on the ridge are not merely dull but catch lovely lights of bronze and garnet in the sunshine and mauve in the elongated shadows. Here in northern latitudes the sun sends slanting rays across the winter landscape, as also along a winter street, turning browns to soft orange, creams to pink, and every shadow to mauve or blue.

* * *

Can you see it—the color of November? If not, it can come; but it cometh not all at once. The field of tall dry grass; had you thought it dull brown? Watch it in varied lights, until you can note its many shades from russet to wine red, with purple shadows. Did you think a brick wall was all one color? It is pink, orange and rust as well as "brick red." It is a symposium of rich shades, as a satisfying chord of music is a blending of many notes. Had you noticed the weathered pink of painted curbing, or did it simply mean "no parking"? The green-bronze of copper gutterpipes, the multicolored tones of an old roof—never are these richer than in the slanting light that comes when the year has "fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf." And have you discovered the lovely slate-blue color of the rain?

Personally we like Whistleresque grays, too. They are full of variety. Paradoxically, also, they are seldom merely gray. Londoners know this best.

If it is hard to begin seeing color in what seems a drab scene, a few visits to art shows may help. A painter like Van Gogh can teach the pedestrian to see color where before he saw only dullness. For example, notice the various bright pigments that make up Van Gogh's sombre cypress trees. Seeing color is not imagination, exactly; it is rather the habit of looking more closely at what is there. Claude Monet and others of his ilk can teach one to see lovely blues where before all may have seemed mere drab.

* * *

And speaking of the sere, the yellow leaf. Seeing color in the winter of the year is, we are confident, not unrelated to living gloriously in the richer years of one's life. As the year, so the years; and the russets, browns, mauves and lovely soft blues of later life are as beautiful as the scarlet and gold pigments of one's younger days. But they come as a result of looking more closely, an unquenchable joy in the color of living, an every-day habit of what might be termed "observation."

Having scolded the poets for seeing mere dreariness in a season so rich in color, it is only fair to recall Alice Meynell's "November Blue"—a piece of sheer loveliness that has always made us wish to be in London during that precious month. You remember how it ends. . . .

But when the gold and silver lamps
Colour the London dew,
And, misted by the winter damps,
The shops shine bright anew—
Blue comes to earth, it walks the street,
It dyes the wide air through;
A mimic sky about their feet,
The throng go crowned with blue.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

New Faces Expected in Hockey Lineups This Season—Miami Coming Undefeated

Hockey Will Drop Puck In Midst of Grid Season

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is going on in the hockey camps? Plenty, according to accounts seeping through. The already announced news that Hooley Smith would be a Bruin and that the Bruins have won the first pre-season exhibition game against Maroons at Saint John is a good starter. Next good news to Bostonians would be the reporting of Eddie Shore.

Scraps from the other camps indicate a lively season ahead. The uniforms may be the same, but faces are going to be different. We will have to be re-introduced to New York Rangers. Bun Cook is with the Bruins, Bill Cook will coach and serve as general utility player, and even Ching Johnson is on the border line of "disappearing."

Augmenting the usual Rangers such as Butch Keeling, Lynn Patrick, Art Coulter, Murray Murdoch, Ott Heller, Phil Watson, Dave Kerr, Frankie Boucher and the already mentioned Cook and Johnson are Rambler "grown-ups," Babe Pratt, Joe Cooper, Neil and Mac Colville, and Alex Shibicky, with room for others, and not a team to trail in the race, either.

Old No. 7 Is Back

Revived Canadiens, with old No. 7, Howie Morenz, back between Johnny Gagnon and Aurel Joliat, again managed by the popular Cecil Hart, are to be considered. With the powerful Babe Siebert to work with Sylvio Mantha, Wilf Cude in goal, and Roger Jenkins, Paul Runge, Georges Mantha, Pete Lepine, Armand Mondou and promising youngsters, Cecil Hart is happy and contented.

Americans are not distracted by the financial difficulty of the owners. Red Dutton has secured Allan Shields, former Maroon, to help fill the vacancy left by Joe Jerwa, now with the Bruins. Nels Stewart may don an Amerks uniform again since failing to come to an agreement with Bruins. Dave Schriner, Art Chapman and Lorne Carr are back, with some youngsters, Ab Cronie of Trail, B. C., and Pete Leswick, Saskatoon wing.

Astute Gorman Busy

Toronto Maple Leafs will be reorganized with Andy Blair gone to Chicago and Joe Primeau, smart center-ice playmaker, retired. The old stalwarts like King Clancy, Chuck Conacher, Red Horner, Harvey Jackson, George Hainsworth and Happy Day are back and Conny Smythe may take up some of the youngsters Eddie Powers schooled at Syracuse last year.

That hustling individual, Tommy Gorman, has lost no time with Maroons. The loss of Hooley Smith may prove more than he bargains for, but the astute Gorman hopes to carry two men for what it cost to carry Smith. Alex Connell, favorite of Gorman, has returned to the wars and will guard the net with Lionel Conacher again on defense. Bill Beveridge and Lorne Chabot, two good goalies, have been cast adrift in favor of Connell. Several likely rookies are marking up the Forum ice hoping to attract Gorman's attention.

Boston will take a new interest in Chicago Black Hawks. They have not been radical in changes exactly, but they have hired a new coach who will get a royal welcome here—Perk Galbraith. The former Bruin left winger has been helping Clem Loughlin. Hawks have strengthened with Andy Blair available for defense or forward line.

The old favorites of the Hawks are ready to go now—Mush March, Si Seibert, Mike Karakas, Marty Burke, Alex Levinsky, Paul Thompson, Doc Romnes, Lady Byng trophy winner, Tommy Cook, Louis Trudel, Art Wiebe, Glenn Brydson, Wildoro Larochelle and Billy Kendall—a good lineup.

Stanley Cup Champions

And those Stanley Cup champions, the Detroit Red Wings, are coming back to repeat—so they believe. They have not been strengthened in goal with proven men as yet, although they still have Norm Smith, good enough to carry through to the Stanley Cup last year, and Earl Robertson, Windsor netminder last year, and a rookie, Billy Franks.

The regulars include Capt. Doug Young, Marty Barry, Herb Lewis, Larry Aurie, Hec and Wally Kilrea, Syd Howe, Gordon Pettinger, Ebbie Goodfellow, Scotty Bowman, the heavy-checking Bucko McDonald, and the pick of the Detroit Olympics, who won the International League title last year. Genial Jack Adams should do all right.

All told, the lineups for the 1936-37 National Hockey League do not show many weaknesses. Some team or teams may be sadly outclassed in the long race to come, but it will be because certain other teams will have found new and unexpected strength. Increasing interest is predicted all over the circuit and excitement is in store.

Countless other recruits may appear in the roster lists of the clubs as President Frank Calder lifts the curtain, Nov. 7, and youth may supplant age, or in some cases the experience of age may be called back to cover the inexperience of youth, all of which will need a later time to record. The season is close at hand and may the best team win if the Bruins can't, but at present let's stick with our own club.

Varsity Club Dinner Postponed to Nov. 6

Richard C. Floyd, president of the Harvard Varsity club, has announced the postponement of the annual club dinner from Oct. 30 to Nov. 13. First it was planned for the eve of the Princeton game, but now will take place on the eve of the Navy contest.

The original program of speakers for the dinner will be held over for Nov. 13. William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard; Richard C. Harlow, head football coach; Tom Bolles, new crew coach, and Gene Tunney, guest, will speak. Applications for tickets by varsity club members should be received at the club by Nov. 6.

College Football Result

Austin 0, Texas Wesleyan 0.

Sophomore Star - - - By Pap'

TOO BUSY
SID LUCKMAN OF COLUMBIA
HE PASSED UP FRESHMAN FOOTBALL TO MAKE CERTAIN HE WOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO PLAY THIS SEASON
A SHIFTY, HARD RUNNING BALL CARRIER
HE'S BETTER THAN CLIFF MONTGOMERY WAS AS A SOPHOMORE !!
Pap
44
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Around the Hub

Brooks of Interference

WHETHER just a play for publicity or not, the telegram sent to Art Ross and Tommy Gorman, Bruin and Maroon managers, respectively, especially if serious, tinges on interference. The wire was sent to Saint John, N. B., by young Weston Adams, new president of the Bruins, and reads as follows:

Staff Photo
Red Beattie

"Press reports state that last night's game was unduly rough. Am perfectly willing for my team to take it and hand it out during the regular season, but it seems very foolish to risk unnecessary injuries at this early stage. Hope you will co-operate in this matter."

Now Weston is a young enthusiastic fellow who takes his sport seriously. No doubt exists about his knowing much about the workings of hockey through his long association with his dad, C. F. Adams, president-emeritus, and Ross. But it does seem that Ross and Gorman, actually on the scene and in charge of the respective teams, are more concerned about conditions without the well-meaning warning from Weston. It looks like No. 1 needless expenditure.

No National Acclaim

Alphonse "Tuffy" Leemans, New York Giant rookie, was quite a football baller down at Washington (D. C.) University, but he received no national acclaim until the all-star college team battled Detroit Lions. Now, as a regular member of the New York Giants, he has taken over the lead in ground gaining in the National Pro Football League and one wonders whether the so-called all-America teams of last year did not lose a logical man when Leemans was hidden because of small-college affiliation.

Bruins Elect

Jack "Red" Beattie, fiery little left wing of the Bruins, has been appointed team captain to supplant Eddie Shore. The captaincy usually runs for a year. Beattie came to the Bruins in the 1930-31 season from the Springfield Indians and has been a main cog in the successes of the team since.

Here and There

George Owen, head coach of the M. I. T. hockey team, announces that Alphonse Le Croix, former professional hockey goaltender, has been appointed coach of goaltending aspirtants . . . Tech's hockey schedule includes 11 games . . . The Beavers open against B. U. on Dec. 1 and close Feb. 27 against West Point . . . Harvard, Colby, and a return game with B. U. will be the only other home contests for the Terriers. . . .

Harvard freshmen have elected Thomas Healey of Worcester, captain of the first-year football team . . . He is a right tackle, weighs 180 pounds and is 6 feet tall . . . Healey is also a good student . . . He averaged 90 at Worcester Academy, where he was also football captain, and recently had a mark of 91 in a Harvard chemistry examination.

Swimming candidates—15 in all—reported at Boston University yesterday . . . Coach Win Marling of B. U.'s first cross-country team in 15 years has got his boys in shape for the opening meet Saturday against Worcester Tech at Nickerson field, Riverside . . . Entries are closing this week for the New England intercollegiate cross-country run to be held at Franklin field, Nov 9 . . . Holy Cross and Rhode Island State are the favorites for the team title, while Andy Zamparelli of Northeastern, recent winner of the N. E. A. A. U title, is the individual favorite.

New England Sidelines

COACH Dick Harlow worked the Crimson squad long and hard yesterday in preparation for the Princeton game Saturday. Bobby Jones, first-string center who has started every game this year, has not reported for two days and there is a chance that the 175-pound Belmont boy will be out of the Tiger fray. Timmy Russell, 192-pound sophomore, will take over the snapper-back position in case Jones isn't ready.

Bobby Green continued to show stellar performance on the left-end position and has practically clinched this post. However, on the opposite wing, the coaches are still trying out various candidates, hoping to find one who answers the problem which has become acute. Win Jameson, a reserve end on the freshmen team last year, was given an opportunity in yesterday's session. His outstanding performance in the Harvard jayvee game against the Dartmouth jayvees last Friday won him the promotion to the varsity, where he saw some action in the Dartmouth game Saturday.

The Princeton football squad, after a full day of rest, went vigorously to work yesterday tuning up its offense for the Harvard tilt. Coach Fritz Crisler spent most of the afternoon featuring every aspect of the Tiger attack. A half hour was spent on new plays which Princeton will unleash at the Stadium.

The Princeton coaches realize that their most difficult job is to get the men "keyed" up for this game. Tinges of overconfidence have been noted in the Tiger lair, and every possible means of stressing the seriousness of this game will be used during the week. Crisler, reminded by the fact that Harvard practically outplayed Dartmouth during the first half because of the Green's attitude of not taking the Crimson seriously, does not want his Princeton team to enter the Stadium with that attitude.

Dartmouth's varsity football team surprised spectators at its yesterday's practice session by putting on an entirely new offense. And by the way the Big Green boys went through their paces, this new setup has been practiced before. Coach Earl Blaik hopes to surprise Yale in the Bowl Saturday by shifting to this new offense.

Speedster Warren King was back in togs yesterday after a day's rest. His presence pepped up the workout considerably. The first eleven did not have any scrimmage session, but the second and third teams had a stiff defensive workout against Yale's plays as put on by the jayvees.

Coach Ducky Pond took his squad behind closed gates and worked for three hours in preparation for the Dartmouth invasion. The squad had its first look at Dartmouth's offense as put on by the "Grays."

Trainer Frank Wandle said that for the remainder of the week practice would be limited to tapering-off work in order to bring the squad into tiptop shape for the game.

Coach Gil Dobie of the Eagles had his teams fill the air with passes in an attempt to perfect an aerial attack which will go against the strong Michigan State team. Realizing that Saturday's opponents have a powerful line, and that they are very likely to stop B. C.'s running attack, the coaches are planning to take to the air.

Northeastern's reserves will get the call against Arnold Saturday, Coach Al McCoy announced. Because of injuries to several members of the first team, the coaches were forced to make this decision. Although little is known about Arnold, the husky reserves are expected to be victorious. By resting his injured men, McCoy hopes that they all will recover in time to tackle the strong St. Anselm's team at Manchester, N. H., a week from Saturday.

A blow to Boston University followers yesterday was the announcement of Trainer Joe DiMasi that Capt. Roy Thompson and Leon Spivack, due to injuries received in the Villanova game, would be unable to start against Miami, Saturday. However, the return of Russ Lawry, veteran fullback, bolstered the Terriers' hopes considerably.

Pat Hanley will use Earl Crompton, utility backfield star, in the quarterback position in Spivack's place. Eddie Graham, veteran halfback, will replace Thompson at the halfback post.

Coach Red Flaherty is priming his Boston Redskins by daily workouts at Fenway Park for the invasion of the Chicago Cardinals next Sunday. These Cardinals played the best game against the undefeated Chicago Bears and the locals are looking for trouble. Two outstanding figures in the pro football world are with the Cards, Phil Sorboe, Washington State back in 1934, who failed with the Redskins on trial, but blossomed with the Chicago team this season, and Bill Smith, 1933 member of Jimmy Phelan's University of Washington eleven, who plays end and is one of the league-leading place kickers.

Friendly Rivalry In Soccer Match

The soccer match next Sunday afternoon between the Boston Celts and the Palestine champion Maccabees at National League Field is not without its element of humor. The Jewish community throughout New England is showing great excitement at the exploits of the Palestine players, who have met with no defeats in 31 games played in Europe and the United States. The Celts have a similarly rabid following, and they point to the consistent strength of the Irish and expect to see an upset. The Celts are a heavier and bigger team, although the Hebrews use their light weight to advantage in nimbleness of foot and agility.

An unusual feature of this game is the proceeds are to be entirely devoted to charity, and a special committee has been formed to care for this end of it. It would not be unexpected to hear yells in classical Biblical Hebrew conflicting with Gaelic war cries from opposite sides of the playing field. The whole game is being carried out in a spirit of friendly rivalry and competition which bespeaks well for the spirit of both groups.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston heads a distinguished committee of sponsors for the game, and it is expected that Gov. James M. Curley will kick off to open the game.

Colgate and Cadets Resume Grid Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28—When Colgate University comes to West Point this Saturday to pit its Red Raiders against the undefeated Cadet varsity, it will be renewing a series that has lapsed for 21 years. In 1915 Colgate defeated the Army 13 to 0, after a string of games where the Army had captured six and tied two. The renewal, with the two teams playing advanced football, under two of the nation's most widely known coaches, should produce a battle of skill and deception that will be a delight to the followers of the highly rated squads.

Army has been given an edge over Colgate in this game, by some of the leading football critics, because of the Red Raiders having lost two major games early in the season, while the Cadets are still undefeated. However, since it is conceded that the Andy Kerr coached squad is potentially strong offensively, and reports from Army scouts show that the Red Raiders' attack functioned smoothly last Saturday against Lafayette, Army's Head Coach "Gar" Davidson expects competition that may drop the Cadets from the undefeated rolls.

Undefeated Miami Seeks Clean Slate Against Terriers

For the second consecutive Saturday Boston University will tackle an undefeated eleven. Last week it was a powerful Villanova unit which continued to keep right on winning, when it tripped the Terriers, 25-7. This Saturday, at Nickerson Field, Pat Hanley's men stack up against another undefeated, unscored upon, but tied eleven from Miami.

The Southern rivals, boasting of the best record ever made by the school in its grid history, are confident that they will duplicate their achievement of last year when they sent the Terriers tumbling down to a 17-0 defeat. Coach Irl Tubbs, starting his second year with the visitors, has developed an exceptionally strong eleven.

Scored Upset

In their opening game, the Hurricanes romped through Georgia Teachers 32-0. The following week they were held to a scoreless tie by Tampa, though in justice to Miami it must be said that Miami was by far the superior team. The game was played in a downpour of rain and conditions were next to impossible. Tampa's net yardage was minus 2, while the Hurricanes rolled up over 200 yards. The game added much to Miami's prestige as the Nash Higgins veteran eleven was a heavy pre-game favorite.

The next week, Miami came up with one of the big upsets of the year by completely outplaying and defeating Bucknell, 6-0. Following the Bucknell victory, the invaders romped to an easy win over Rollins. After the Rollins game, the Hurricanes took a week off to rest up and will be fully ready for their clash with Boston University. They will enter Saturday's game in perfect physical condition.

The boy to watch, out on Nickerson Field this week end is Bob Masterson, veteran end for the Hurricanes. He is considered one of the best wingmen in the South. Last year as a sophomore against Georgetown, Washington sports writers considered him one of the best ends ever seen in the District of Columbia. Against Bucknell this year, he made 15 individual tackles behind the line of scrimmage, aided in several others and caught a forward pass for the winning touchdown. He also has scored two other touchdowns this year, which makes him the leading scorer on the team.

Dunn Is Triple-Threat

The backfield is composed of Eddie Dunn, Andy Csaky, Hank Gostowski and Zalmon Zelesnick. Dunn is a triple threat and is one of the big guns in the Hurricanes' offense. The Terriers will remember Gostowski as the sophomore who ran 52 yards through tee entire team last year. Csaky is primarily a defensive and blocking back, but against Rollins he scored two touchdowns and is capable of doing his share of the carrying if needed. Zelesnick is a plunger and is expected to roll up plenty of yardage.

In addition to Masterson, the Hurricanes have Walt Kichefski as an end, whose play is almost on par with Masterson's. Kermit Monk and Co-Captain Nick Wolcuff take care of the tackle positions, while Sal Mastro and Charles Shinn, two veterans, flank Co-Captain Nick Glogowski at center.

Harvard Still Ahead In Soccer Standing

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28 (AP)—Harvard is still leading in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer league standings, according to the tabulations announced last night by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary of the league. Harvard has seven points, and Brown, Wesleyan and Dartmouth are tied for second place with six points each. Yale and Massachusetts State have four each; Williams has three; Connecticut State and Amherst, two each; and M. I. T., Springfield and Tufts have not registered.

Bailey of Dartmouth is leading in the individual scoring with five points, Read of Brown is second with four points, and Jackson, Brown; Wood of Harvard; Clarke and Hood of Wesleyan; and Janiga of Connecticut State are tied for third place with three points each.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Japan Already Preparing for 1940 Olympics

ALTHOUGH it is only a little more than two months since the curtain was rung down on the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin, Japan, which has been awarded the 1940 Games, has already progressed a considerable way in completing plans for the next Olympiad. An official bulletin has just been issued outlining the Olympic Village, stadium for the track and field events, and fields for other sports, and it shows that the country of the Rising Sun is going to leave nothing undone to make the next set of games measure up to, if not, indeed, surpass, those held in Berlin in 1936 and Los Angeles in 1932. Japan has made splendid progress of late in developing athletes capable of winning honors in world competition, and the enthusiasm which the people of that country have shown toward all kinds of sports not only assures the world that they will do all they can to win as many prizes in the Olympiad of 1940 as possible; but that they will extend a hearty welcome to all those athletes from other countries who will be competing against them.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa

In the Suburbs of Tokyo

While the actual site of the games has not yet been definitely settled, it is expected that Meiji Shrine, which is regarded as the outstanding sport center of the Far East, will be the center of the major competitions, with the Olympic Village in the suburbs of Tokyo. A stadium that will seat 120,000 spectators, a hockey, football and cycle race grounds and track that will handle 50,000, a baseball field and a swimming pool with a capacity of 30,000 are among the construction projects which have already been approved by the Olympic Invitation Committee, of which Prince Iyesato Tokugawa is head, and these commitments will represent an outlay of some 10,000,000 yen. A new feature of the Japanese Olympic Village will be the installation of practice tracks and grounds, as well as gymnasiums for the men and women athletes quartered there.

Planning to Accommodate Visitors

Anticipating a large influx of tourists for the Games, the question of accommodating them is receiving much attention. There are in Tokyo and Yokohama at the present time some 30 big hotels where all the luxuries and comforts found in American and European hostelries can be enjoyed. There are also a large number of apartment houses and pensions where visitors can be accommodated; but realizing that the present facilities will not be able to meet the heavy demand of 1940, several of the largest hotels are making plans for the erection of annexes and additions with which to meet this extraordinary demand. The holding of a set of Olympic Games has become a tremendous undertaking, and Japan is not only facing its task with enthusiasm, but is starting in on the actual work in plenty of time to see that every detail is carried out and all of the necessary construction work is done in plenty of time.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Some Stocks Reach New 5-Year Peaks in Lively Turnover

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Issues Have Substantial Gains In Faster Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Leaving many of the recent leaders behind, assorted favorites in today's stock market swung upward for gains of 1 to 4 or more points.

After a brisk opening, the volume dwindled and near the final hour some selling was in evidence here and there. A few stellar performers climbed into new peak territory for the past five years.

Selected merchandising, motor, copper, oil and specialty issues gave the best account of themselves.

Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Some Good Gains

Among outstanding share gainers were J. I. Case, Rubberoid, Allied Chemical and Paramount Pictures first preferred.

United States Steel common and preferred were about unchanged, while Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Bethlehem moved up a point or so each.

Others well out in front included Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, McCrory Stores, General Motors, Chrysler, Evans Products, Diesel-Wemmer, Waukesha Motors, Texas Corporation, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Kennecott, Eitingon Schild, Pacific Coast Fisheries, Deere, Lone Star Cement, Continental Baking "A," Johns-Manville, American Can, International Paper & Power preferred, American Telephone, Western Union and Consolidated Edison.

News of the merger of Kelvinator and Nash failed to stimulate these stocks, both registering losses. The majority of the rails and utilities remained in a restricted area.

Wall Street seemed pleased with the dividend action of U. S. Steel but third quarter earnings, although the best since 1930, did not quite come up to previous forecasts. It was suggested wages and prices of finished products are still a problem in this field.

Some Bonds Rise

Industrial issues and medium and low priced carrier liens advanced fractions to a point or more in the bond market today.

Gainers among the rails included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Studebaker convertible 6s jumped more than 2 points, while gains of fractions to a point or so were turned in by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Loew's 3½s. American Rolling Mill convertible 4¼s, following an early gain of about 3 points declined to show a net loss of somewhat more than a point.

Fractions were chipped from prices of U. S. Government loans. Shortly before noon treasuries down about 1-32 to 2-32 included the 2¾s of 1951, the 3½s of 1949 and the 3¾s of 1956. The 3s of 1955 improved slightly.

The foreign division was quiet with some interest in South Americans. Buenos Aires 4½s netted about 2 points. Uruguay 6s and Peru 6s were up a little.

Wheat Prices Fail To Maintain Gains

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Despite about one cent advance of the Winnipeg market, Chicago wheat prices late today failed to maintain moderate gains.

Profit-taking sales on the part of holders of wheat futures here developed at $1.16¼ for December contracts. Taken as a whole, however, dealings lacked breadth.

Wheat closed easy, unchanged to ⅝ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 115⅜-½, May 114⅛, corn unchanged to ½ off, Dec. 95¼, May 90-90⅛, oats unchanged to ⅛ down, and provisions varying from two cents decline to an equal advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Rubber securities were exceptionally firm today following the announcement of the increase in the export quota. Copper shares, silks, motors and tobacco issues also moved higher and trans-Atlantic stocks and the giltedged group were in demand at higher quotations. Foreign bonds and home rails remained quiet, while the mining section was irregular.

Paris—Buying gained momentum in the Bourse and prices closed sharply higher. Rentes advanced from one to more than two francs and Bank of France stock closed at 8.800 francs, a rise of more than 300. Railway shares scored sharp advances but the international group moved narrowly.

Liverpool—Wheat futures gained more than a penny today following firmness in the Winnipeg and Buenos Aires grain markets and on buying by America. Cotton closed higher.

Boston Stocks

October 28, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Allen & Fish	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
..	Am Pneumat pf	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	5
8.75	Bos & Albany	156	155½	155½	154
2.00d	Bos Her-Trav	29½	29	29½	29¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	35¾	35½	35½	35¼
..	Bos & Me pf D	15	15	15	..
..	Bos & Me A pf	12½	12	12	12½
..	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
..	East Bos Co	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6½	6½	6½	6½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	82½	81½	81¾	..
..	East Mass R pf B	12	12	12	12
..	Eastern S S	13	13	13	13
8.00	Edison Elec	156⅞	156½	156¾	156⅜
1.30	Employer's Group	22	21⅞	22	21¾
2.50	First Nat Stores	52	51½	51¾	52
..	Gilchrist Co	11	11	11	11½
..	Hath Bak pf	54½	54	54m	54
..	Helvetia	80	75	75	90
..	Isle Roy A	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
1.00	Mergenthaler	53½	53	53	53
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	131½	130¾	130¾	130⅜
..	Nor Butte	30¾c	27c	30c	29c
7.00	Old Colony RR	17	16½	16½	17⅛
..	Pac Mills	36½	36½	36½	37
.40	Shawmut Assn	14½	14	14	14½
..	Sullivan Mach.	23	23	23	22½
4.50a	Torrington	99½	99½	99½	99⅞
1.00	Un Twist Dr	28¼	26	26	25⅝
..	Utah M & T	91c	91c	91c	91c
4.50a	United Shoe M	94	93¼	93¼	93⅞
1.50	United Sh M pf	40	40	40	40
..	United Gas	7½	7½	7½	7¾
..	Warren S D	36½	36½	36½	37½
..	Warren Bros	9	9	9	9¼

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 27
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18⅝	18¼	18¾	18½
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½t)	89	89	89	89
		—D—				
18¼	7⅜	Davega St (.30t)	18⅝	18¼	18½	..
101	52	Deere & Co	98½	96¼	97	96½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30½	30½	30½	30½
27¾	19½	Deisel W G (1t)	29	28	28½	27¾
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	49¾	48¾	49	48¼
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	20¼	20	20	19⅞
150	128	Detroit Edison (4t)	145	145	145	145½
58¾	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	52½	52½	52½	53
40½	30½	Diamond Match (½t)	31½	31¾	31½	31½
43	38	Diamond M pf (1½t)	38	37½	37½	..
21	21	Dixie Vortex (1¾)	20	20	20	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Co Seag	33¼	23	23	23¼
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2t)	53	53	53	53½
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	10½	10½	10½	..
82¼	50⅜	Douglas A	74¼	72⅞	73⅞	73¾
25¼	13	Dresser B	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
8¾	4⅜	Dunhill Inter	8½	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
169¾	132	du Pont de Nem (3.60t)	169¾	169	169	168
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	113	113	114½
		—E—				
9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5t)	173½	172	172½	172½
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	15½	14¼	14⅜	14½
47	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	44¾	44½	44¼	44
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112½	112½	113½	112½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13½
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15	14¾	14¾	15
78	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	68¾	68	68	68½
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	77	77	77	77½
55½	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2t)	45	44⅜	44⅞	44½
1⅜	⅓	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
116	110	Endicott John pf (5)	115½	115½	115½	110
89½	48	Engineers PS ww 11t	76	76	76	74¾
8½	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg .20b	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
18¼	11	Erie RR	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	30½	29¾	24¼	23½
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14¼	14⅛	14¼	..
40½	23½	Evans Products (1)	31⅜	30¾	31	30½
8¼	4¾	Exchange Buffet	5½	5½	5½	..
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3½	3½	3
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	14½	14½	24½	14½
70¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1t)	65⅜	64½	65	63¾
55⅜	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	54½	53¼	53¾	53¾
27½	16¾	Fed Lt & Trac	24⅜	24¾	24⅝	24¾
12½	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40	9	9	9	9½
5⅞	3	Fed Screw Wk	4½	4¼	4¼	..
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
39½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (.40t)	37⅞	37½	37¾	37
49½	38	Idelity Ph F In (1.20t)	44½	44	44	44¼
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (.90b)	30½	30	30	30
60	40	Firstn T&R pf A (6)	105	105	105	..
52¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	51½	51½	51½	57½
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37⅛	36¼	36¼	37⅛
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	4⅞	4½	4⅝	..
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	41	41	41	..
111½	106	Food Mach pf (4½)	35	34¾	34¾	34½
53¾	23⅜	Freeport Texas (1)	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	26¼
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	70	69	69½	..
53½	31½	Fuller 2pf	41¾	38⅛	41	..
		—G—				
1¾	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	1	1	1	1⅛
18½	11¾	Gamewell	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
13½	8½	Gen Am Inv	12½	13¼	13½	12¼
17⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	17⅜	16¾	16¾	16¾
63¾	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	62¾	61¾	62	61½
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7½
21¾	5⅜	Gen Cable	20¼	19⅞	20¼	19¾
50¼	17	Gen Cable A	46	46	46	45½
121	70½	Gen Cable pf	120	119	119	..
59½	52	Gen Cigar (4t)	52¼	52	52¼	52¼
150	140	Gen Cigar pf (7)	150	150	150	..
49½	34½	Gen Electric (1)	48⅝	48	48	48
43¾	33⅞	Gen Foods (1.80)	40¾	40¼	40½	40¾
4⅜	2⅞	Gen Gas & E A	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
71	14	Gen G & E cv pf	66	65	65	..
70½	58	Gen Mills (3)	61⅝	61¼	61¼	61¾
123	116	Gen Mills pf (6)	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
73¼	53⅞	Gen Motors (2t)	73½	72¾	72¾	72½
122¾	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120	119¾	120	119½
10⅞	5¾	Gen Out Ad	9¾	8¾	9¼	8⅞
53½	38⅜	Gen Out Ad A	47¾	46½	47¾	46½
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	44	43¼	43½	43¼
118½	106	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	115¼	115¼	115¼	..
3¾	2	Gen Realty	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	38¾	37½	38½	37½
54¾	33¼	Gen Refractories (1½b)	53¼	53	53	53
63½	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	55¾	55½	55½	55
28¾	17	Gen Theater Eq	28⅜	26¾	27½	28¾
18⅝	13¾	Gillette Saf Razor (1)	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
90	70	Gilliette S R pf (5)	79	79	79	79½
20⅝	6¾	Gimbel Bros	19⅞	19	19½	18⅝
89	84	Gimbel Bros pf (8)	85	84½	85	85
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	44	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
55	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	54¼	54	54¼	54
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅞
10¼	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20t)	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
21⅜	12⅜	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14½	13¾	13¾	14¼
25¾	13⅝	Goodrich	24¾	24¼	24¼	24½
79¼	74	Goodrich pf n (5)	78¼	78	78	78⅜
31⅜	21⅜	Goodyear	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
106	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	104½	104⅜	104½	104
4½	2	Graham-Paige	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
11¼	1¾	Granby (2b) st pd	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6¾	3½	Grand Union	4	4	4	3⅞
47⅛	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	48	47	48	47
46¾	32¼	Great Nor pf	43⅜	42½	42⅞	43
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore (1) ctfs	20¾	20½	20½	20⅞
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	35⅝	35⅛	35¾	35½
34⅞	22	Green H L (1½)	34⅜	34	34½	34¼
95	65	Greene Cananea (3)	87	87	87	87
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	63⅞	63	63	62½
19¾	9¼	Gulf Mobile&N	14½	14⅛	14½	13½
62½	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	57½	55	55½	54½
		—H—				
11⅞	6	Hall Printing	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11½
49¾	30½	Harbison Walker (2)	48⅝	48	48	48¼
17	12	Hat Corp of Am	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
115	104½	Hat Corp pf (6½)	108	107⅞	108	107¼
9	4⅜	Hayes Body	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
41	25½	Hercules Motors (1)	38⅛	37	37	37¾
131	84	Hercules Powder (5)	130	130	130	130
33¼	9	Hollander (½t)	33⅝	32¾	32¾	33
44⅞	30½	Holland Furnace	39⅞	39½	39½	39
119	102	Hershey Choc (3)	111½	111¼	111½	111⅝
37¾	19¼	Holly Sugar (2t)	33⅝	33⅜	37⅝	33¼
33	22¼	Houdaille Her B (1½t)	28¾	28	28	28¾
70⅛	54¾	Household Fin (3t)	68	68	68	..
12¼	6¾	Houston Oil vtc	9¼	9½	9¾	9¾
57⅞	48¼	Howe Sound (3t)	53⅜	53	53⅜	52½
21⅜	13½	Hudson Motor	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
		—I—				
24½	18⅜	Ill Central	27	26½	26½	26¾
13⅜	9¾	Indian Refining	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
38⅞	25⅝	Indus Rayon (1.60)	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	37⅝
147	106	Ingersoll-Rand (2t)	139	128	129	128
117	88⅜	Inland Steel (3)	114¼	114¼	114¼	114
13¾	6⅝	Inspiration Cop	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7⅞	5	Insurashare Ad (.20b)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
18⅞	1⅛	Interboro R.T (h)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
13⅝	9⅜	Interlake Iron	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
185½	160	Int Business M (6t)	169	168	168	167½
92	56⅜	Int Harvester (2½)	90¼	90	90	89½
160	148½	Int Harvester pf (7)	151¼	151¼	151¼	..
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	5	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
63	43¼	Int Nickel (1.40)	61¾	61½	61½	61½
15	3¾	Int Paper & Pow A	14⅝	13⅝	14½	13¾
6⅞	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	6	5⅞	6	5¾
3⅞	1⅜	Int Pap&Pow C	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
68¾	20½	Int Pap&P pf	68¼	65¾	66⅝	64¾
44	37	Int Print Ink (2)	41	39⅝	41	39
112	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	110	110	110	..
11½	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¾
60½	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	59	58¾	58¾	59
30	23	Int Salt (1½)	29½	29¼	29½	28⅞
53½	47	Int Shoe (2t)	48	48	48	48
31¾	15	Int Silver	27⅝	26	27	27¼
84¼	55	Int Silver pf	78	78	78	79
19¼	11½	Int Tel & Tel	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
29½	10¾	Interstate Dept S (.50b)	28½	28	28½	27½
107	82	Intl'sta DS pf (7)	104	104	104	104
30½	24⅝	Island Crk Coal (2)	28	27¾	28	..
		—J—				
129	88	Johns Manville (2t)	128	126½	127½	126
126¼	121¾	Johns Man pf (7)	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
119½	76½	Jones & L'lin pf	120	119	119¾	116¾
		—K—				
46¾	39⅛	Kalamazoo St	46½	46	46¼	..
36	13	Kan C South	20⅛	20	20⅛	19¾
48½	19¼	Kan C) South pf	41	40½	41	40¼
27½	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	28	27⅝	28	27½
33¾	24½	Kayser, J & Co (1¾b)	26½	26½	26½	26½
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	21⅜	21	21	22
24⅞	18	Kelsey2Hayes W B	19½	18¾	18¾	19
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½t)	23⅜	22	22	22¾
105	87	Kendall Co pf (6t)	107	107	107	107
57½	28½	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	57½	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
24⅝	17¾	Keystone Stl & W (2)	20⅞	20½	20½	20½
50⅞	30	Kinney pf	49½	48	48⅝	47½
28⅜	20½	Kresge (1t)	27¾	27½	27½	27½
110⅜	101	Kresge pf (7)	101¾	101½	101½	..
28	19⅜	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅛
		—L—				
50¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
26¾	15⅞	Lambert Co (2)	18¾	18⅝	18½	18½
17⅞	12	Lee Rubber (½)	17½	17	17½	16¾
40¾	15½	Lehigh Port Cem (1t)	39⅜	39½	38⅝	37¼
160	94½	ehigh P Cem pf (4)	154	154	154	..
4	2	Lehigh Val Coal	3½	..	3	3
19	9¾	Lehigh V Coal pf	17	16½	16½	16¾
22	8½	Lehigh Val RR	20½	19¾	19¾	20
112⅞	89	Lehman Corp (3t)	112	112	112	111
21	12	Lehn & Fink (1½b)	21¼	20¾	21	20½
82	37½	Lerner Str (2t)	59¾	59	59⅜	59
71	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (3½b)	70½	69¾	70	69½
11½	7	Libby McN & L	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
31½	25	Lafe Saver (1.60)	26½	26½	26½	26¾
116½	97¾	Liggett &M B (4t)	103¼	102½	103¼	103¼
160	130½	Liggett & M pf (7)	161	160	160	..
23¼	19	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	21	21	21	20¾
47¾	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	46¼	45½	46	44½
50⅞	36	Link-Belt (1.20t)	49	49	49	..
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	41½	41¼	41¼	41½
59⅜	35½	Lone Star C (2)	59	58¾	57⅝	57¾
62¾	43	Low's Inc (2½)	57½	56¾	56¾	56½
3⅝	3	Loft Inc	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
45	38¾	Loose-Wiles lsc (2)	40½	40½	40½	41
26½	21½	Lorillard (1.20)	23	22¾	22⅞	23
151	142	Lorillard pf (7)	37½	35	37½	38
30¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1¼)	27⅞	27½	27⅞	28
103⅝	57½	Louisville & N (4½b)	98	98	98	..
35	23¼	Ludlum (1)	29¾	29½	29¼	29¼
		—M—				
48¾	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	47⅜	47	47¼	47¼
56¾	40½	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	55¼	54½	54¾	54
14½	8⅜	Madison Sq Gar (.60t)	14¾	14	14⅜	13⅝
51	34½	Marine Midland (2)	48	48	48	47¼
3⅝	1⅜	Manati Sugar (h)	3	3	3	3
17¼	7¼	Manati Sug pf (h)	15	15	15	14¾
13¾	7	Mandel Bros	36	36	36	36
23¼	14¾	Man Elv mg (h)	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¾
23	17½	Man Shirt (.70b)	21¼	21	21	20½
6⅜	2¾	Maracaibo Oil	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
12⅜	8½	Marine Mid (.40)	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
3⅛	1⅜	Market St Ry	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
35½	18¾	Market St Ry ppf	23¼	22½	22¾	23½
19½	11¼	Marshall Field	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	19½
37½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1¼)	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	35⅞
54½	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	53	53	53	52
38	23¼	McCall Corp (2)	34½	33⅝	34⅛	33¾
19	13¼	McCrory Sto	20¼	19¼	19⅝	19⅝
		—N—				
12½	3½	Pacific Coast	9⅛	9	9	..
28½	8¼	Pacific Coast 1 pf	22¾	21	21	..
18⅝	13	Pac Amer F (1)	18⅞	18	18⅜	17¾
41	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	37½	37⅛	37⅛	37
58¾	47⅝	Pacific Ligt'ng (2.40t)	52½	51¾	51¾	52
28½	14¼	Pacific Mills	26¾	26½	26½	26¾
146	118	Pacific Tel&Tel (5b)	144	143	144	143
18⅛	13¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	18	17½	17½	17½
26¾	16⅝	Packard Motor (¼b)	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17¼
4¼	1⅝	Panhandle P & R	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
16	7⅛	Param Pic	16½	15¾	16¼	15⅝
113¾	49	Param Pic 1 pf	119	114	118	113½
15½	8½	Param Pic 2pf	15¾	14⅞	15¼	14⅝
31¾	23	Parker Rust (1½)	31	30½	30⅞	30¾
50⅜	40¾	Parke Davis (1¾b)	43½	43½	43½	44
29	17½	Park Clifford	28½	28	28½	28¼
5¾	2¾	Park Utah	3¼	3	3¼	3
10	4½	Parmalee Trans	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11⅞	6⅜	Pathe Fil.n	8	7¾	7¾	8
17¾	10⅛	Patino Mines	13½	13⅛	13¼	12¾
3	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2½
6¼	3½	Penn Coal & Coke	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
56¾	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	56¾	55⅞	56¼	55
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
95	69	Penney, J C (2½b)	95¾	95	95¾	94¾
43¼	24⅛	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	43¼	42¾	42⅞	42¼
52	30	Peoples Drug St (1t)	52	49½	52	..
58	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	56¾	56¼	56¼	56½
110	64½	Pere Marq ppf	104½	104	104	56½
18	12⅜	Petroleum (½b)	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
19½	10¼	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
49⅝	25⅛	Phelps Dodge (¾b)	45⅞	45½	45¾	45
54⅝	45½	Phila Co pf (3)	52	52	52	52
102½	81½	Phila Co pf n (6)	100	100	100	..
12	3¼	Phila Rap Tr (h)	6¼	6	6¼	..
16⅞	8½	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	11½	9¾	11¼	..
3⅝	1⅛	Phila & Reading	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
49⅜	38⅛	Phillip Morris (3)	82½	82	82	82
17	8	Phillips Pet (1t)	45⅝	45½	45½	45¼
12	2½	Pierce Oil pf	12	12	12	..
13	7½	Pierce Pet	2½	2½	2½	2½
94¼	49	Pitts Screw & Bolt (½b)	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
9½	3	Pitts Steel pf	93	91	92½	92
111½	58⅛	Pitts Steel pf	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
41¼	21	Pitts United pf	106½	106¼	106¼	104⅜
3¾	1½	Pitts & W Va	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	37½
17½	11⅞	Pittston Co	37½	37½	37½	..
26⅞	20	Plymouth Oil (1)	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
9¾	4½	Prod Cr P (1)	23¾	23	23	..
12¼	6¾	Porto Rican A	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
19⅞	17½	Postal Tel pf (h)	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10¾
59½	57½	Pressed St L C (n)	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
26¼	16¾	Pr Stl C pf 2pf	59½	58¼	58¼	58
122¼	117	Procter & G pf (5)	52	51½	51½	51⅝
49¼	39	Public Service (2.40)	118½	118½	118½	119
113	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	46¾	46

Business and Industry

U. S. Steel Profits Reflect Recovery; Wage Increases Likely

Commerce and Finance

Boards Approve Merger of Nash And Kelvinator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Nash Motors Co. and the Kelvinator Corporation directors have voted to merge the two concerns into a new company to be known as the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, bringing together two organizations with combined asset of $55,000,000. The consolidation is regarded as one of the most important in over a decade.

The agreement which is to be submitted to shareholders gives to present Nash owners a five-eighths interest in the new corporation and three-eighths to Kelvinator holders. The present deal places the Nash-Kelvinator combination in better position to compete with corporations which have already embbarked in the triple field of motor manufacture, refrigeration and air-conditioning, such as, for instance, the General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp.

To effect the merger, it was announced, the authorized capital stock of the Nash Motors Company will be increased so that 1⅞ shares may be issued for each share of Kelvinator.

The companies will carry on their present businesses without interruption. The deal involves no transfer of the present manufacturing facilities of either concern, it was explained.

Mr. Nash will be chairman of the board of directors, and Mr. Mason will become President of the new combine.

The Nash company is one of the pioneer automobile manufacturing companies. It was founded in 1916 by Charles W. Nash, the present chairman, as successor to the old Jeffery company. Kelvinator, a comparatively new concern, is successor to the Electro-Automatic Refrigerating Company, which made the first successful mechanical refrigerators in 1914.

The announcement, issued by George W. Mason, president of Kelvinator, follows:

"A plan for the merger of Kelvinator Corporation and the Nash Motors Company has been adopted by the board of directors of Kelvinator Corporation at a meeting held in Detroit and the board of directors of the Nash Motors Company at a meeting held in Chicago, and will be submitted to the shareholders of both companies as soon as the necessary legal papers have been prepared."

Charles W. Nash, at the age of 72, is starting out on a new expansion of his large industrial holdings and a new phase in his colorful career.

Born on a Dekalb, Ill., farm, Mr. Nash became an orphan at the age of six. He started out farming but gave this up in his 'teens and picked cherries, a job that led to another as night watchman in the Durant-Dort Carriage Company at Flint, Mich. From day laborer he advanced to foreman, then to vice-president and finally general manager. He resigned in 1910 to join Buick as president and general manager.

He became president of General motors in 1913. Three years later he decided to go into business for himself. He purchased the Jeffrey Motor Car Company and in the next year the first Nash automobile was produced. Since then, he has turned out 1,100,000 cars with aggregate sales amounting to $1,067,000,000.

George W. Mason was born in Valley City, North Dakota. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1913. Upon graduation he joined the manufacturing division of Studebaker Corporation until 1914 when he moved to Dodge Brothers in a similar capacity.

Mr. Mason joined the Chrysler organization in 1921 when this firm began the reorganization of the old Maxwell Motor Car Company. He became assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing and the following year became general works manager, where he remained until 1926

Mr. Mason then became president of the Copeland Products Company, manufacturers of electric refrigerators. Two years later he assumed the presidency and chairmanship of the board of Kelvinator Corporation.

Join Forces

Wide World

Charles W. Nash
Above—Chairman of the Board of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation

George W. Mason
Below—President of the New Combine

United Corporation Gains Legal Point

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corporation, $580,000,000 public utility investment concern, gained a legal point in its fight to avoid registration under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Judge Francis G. Caffey, in the Federal District Court, granted the corporation's plea for a temporary injunction restraining the Securities and Exchange Commission and other federal authorities from enforcing the provisions of the act, but the judge declined to rule on the constitutionality of the act.

United Corporation, known as a "Morgan company" was formed in 1929, under the sponsorship of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Bonbright & Co., public utility bankers. It has functioned as a holding concern, with large investments in various public utility compahies, including United Gas Improvement, Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, Columbia Gas & Electric, Consolidated Edison Company, Public Service of New Jersey and Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

Europe Seems About To Adopt Air Conditioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—William S. Shipley, president of the York Ice Machinery Corporation, on his return from Europe, reports that Europe is on the verge of adopting air conditioning extensively in commercial establishments.

"Business men over there are watching new developments closely, and following America's lead in air conditioning," Mr. Shipley said. "A few have already installed it, and many are contemplating it for the near future."

Brazil to Extend Credit Facilities To Cotton Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO—The Brazilian Government has just decided to extend credit facilities to the cotton growers and exporters of the nation. One of the reasons given is that the Brazilian grower cannot compete with the foreign cotton planter with his modern and complete up-to-date machinery and his apparently limitless supply of funds for financing his crops. The Brazilian has to arrange to sell his crop before it is even planted in order to finance the planting and this done, generally, at a price disadvantage.

The Brazilian Government is studying ways to afford credit facilities to other Brazilian exporters too. Thus far the coffee planters have been the producers most favored by government assistance. This is an old problem in Brazil where most producers are land-poor.

Capital accumulations in the form of money wealth have generally been dissipated in uneconomic investments or in the purchase of more land. Due to the economic slump, many Brazilian farms and plantations have passed into the hands of the banks or receivers and those who have managed to survive have little or no operating capital.

Just at the moment efforts are being made to discredit a large American cotton concern from the South in the United States. This firm which was "driven to Brazil by New Deal policies" has invested millions of dollars in Brazilian cotton. It is now being attacked as a foreign concern which has put on a false Brazilian front, as an American company which drains wealth from Brazil and which is getting "complete" control of the "white gold" of Brazil. According to a Brazilian journalist this campaign against the American firm is just nationalism gone mad. In any event, the decision of the Government to assist local exporters must be viewed in connection with the nationlist ambitions which have been noticeable since the revolution of 1930.

Securities Commissioners Aim to Standardize Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Greater protection of the American investor through the launching of more standardized regulations was the immediate aim of members of the National Association of Securities Commissioners when they recently concluded their nineteenth annual convention here.

Whereas in the past, various securities authorities pointed out, the judging of securities has been haphazard in some cases, under the new and powerful Federal Securities Act, commissioners should now approach the vast and highly complicated investment business as scientists and not as policemen.

In one of the outstanding addresses of the conference, James M. Landis of Washington, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, urged a standardized investment code as the best way to bring about a fair and accurate financial statement of a company that issues securities.

Investors must be protected effectively and by such means as blue sky law legislation, it was agreed.

D. Leon Harp, Texas commissioner of securities, was elected president of the organization at the close of the convention.

Steel Corp. Net Best in 6 Years; Plans Wage Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation in the third quarter and nine months were the best in six years and the company has restored the dividend on its preferred stock to the full amount for the first time in four years.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the corporation, announced after a directors' meeting that a study of the wage situation was nearing completion and at an early date would be ready for discussion with the employees. The plan, it was indicated, would provide for proportionately larger increases for workers in the lower paid brackets than for those in other categories.

Mr. Taylor also issued the quarterly earnings report, which showed a net profit of 13,636,177, the largest amount for any three-month period in six years.

New Wage Structure

"During the past year," Mr. Taylor said, "the management has been engaged in an intensive study of the wage structure in the subsidiary companies of the corporation. In many cases, the differentials between occupations are either too great or too small.

"The problem, therefore, has been to develop a sound method of evaluation of employment services in order that the basic wage structure shall permanently reflect, in an equitable manner, the relative values of the various occupations. This work in many of the plants is now well advanced, and, at an early date, will be in form of submission to and discussion with employee representatives and employees generally."

Mr. Taylor's statement was interpreted as indicating that the corporation was preparing to increase the basic rate of pay for common labor, now about 47 cents an hour. He said average earnings for all employees were 73 cents an hour.

The total number of employees, Mr. Taylor said, had increased from 194,222 in 1935 to 216,709 at present, a gain of 11.6 per cent. The total pay roll in the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $242,635,540, against $184,361,434 in the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 31.6 per cent, he declared

The average number of hours worked per employee per month in the first nine months of this year was 169.9, against 144.8 last year, a gain of 17.3 per cent.

Meeting after the stock market had closed, the directors declared a dividend of $3.75 on the cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock, on which unpaid arrears had mounted to $18.25 a share since the beginning of 1933.

No dividends have been paid on the corporation's common stock since March, 1932.

Profit Best in Years

The net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $13,636,177, equivalent, after full dividend requirements for the quarter on the preferred, to 84 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with a net profit of $12,862,423, or 75 cents a share on the common stock, in the preceding quarter, and a net loss of $1,305,025 in the September quarter of last year.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, the net profit was $29,874,904, equal to $1.25 a share on the common stock. This compares with a net loss of $4,241,499 in the corresponding period of 1935. Earnings for the nine months of this year were the largest for any similar period since 1930.

Kreutoll Bids For Kreuger Collateral

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kreutoll Realization Co. has entered high bids on most collateral underlying the 5 per cent debentures of Kreuger & Toll, the defunct financial organization of Irvar Kreuger, match king, whose spectacular career ended in March, 1932.

The Kreutoll organization was founded to act for all secured debenture holders who have deposited securities with two protective committees. One committee is headed by Bainbridge Colby, attorney and former Secretary of State. Chairman of the other is G. M.-P. Murphy, banker.

The auction, one of the largest in financial history, consisted of securities of foreign governments. Bidding was conducted, both for individual parcels, of which there are 635, and by four units. Finally bids will be submitted for the batch as an entirety. Whichever method of bidding brings the largest return will become effective.

Face value of the securities is about $57,000,000. The Supreme Court of the State of New York has set $8,505,200 as the lowest price which will be acceptable.

Siegfried F. Hartman, counsel for the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York, trustee for the debentures, said after the bidding closed, bids entered exceeded by about $200,000 the minimum set by the court on those securities.

More Salary Data Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Martin Wortmann, president of Ludwig Baumann & Co. of New York City, received total remuneration of $29,241 during the past fiscal year, the company's annual report filed with the secretary showed.

Other annual reports showed the following salaries:

Economy Grocery Stores Corporation, Boston—Joseph Rabinovitz, president, $23,000; Sydney Rabinovitz, treasurer, $23,800; Norman Rabinovitz, $12,050.

A. P. Paper Company, Inc., Albany—Dwight G. W. Hollister, president, $9399; F. Gardiner Perry, vice-president, $8017; Roger W. Bell, general manager, $7227.

Associated Gas Files Proposal To Simplify Capital Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A stipulation proposing an out-of-court simplification of the $700,000,000 Associated Gas & Electric Company corporate structure has been filed which gives promise of the settlement of more than two years of litigation between the company and its creditors seeking to reorganize it.

The plan, which is subject to the approval of Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, contemplates elimination of 45 subsidiary companies and 13 intervening holding companies, making room for only a single parent company at the top of the complex system. In addition, stockholders would get representation by three men well known in the utilities field one the company's new eight-member board. The proposals are to be heard on Nov. 9.

If the court approves the plan, the agreement will remain in effect for five years. Termination may come after three years, however, if the utility company meets certain conditions, such as retirement of its fixed interest-bearing debt outstanding on a consolidated basis in the hands of the public.

Under the agreement there would be only one sub-holding company intervening between the top interest and any operating subsidiary, except that additional companies of that type might be temporarily formed for particular purposes.

Further proposals for the narrowing of the corporate structure were as follows:

"The merger or consolidation of the subsidiary operating companies engaged in the same kind of service within each State into a single company, in so far as such merger or consolidation may be lawful and practicable and not, with respect to particular situations, inadvisable for operating reasons which would make such a merger or consolidation inadvisable in the interests of security holders.

"The progressive elimination of subsidiaries, as, if and when any subsidiary has served the purpose for which it was incorporated and there is no longer any business reason for its continued existence and it can be eliminated without prejudice to the debtor's system or to the security holders of the debtor or any of its subsidiaries."

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

In other countries old age pensions have come into force immediately after enactment. Such a practice puts them outside the category of contributory annuities. They are government pensions. In a contributory scheme, as in any private plan or in the scheme established in the Social Security Act, you have to pay in before you draw out. And it is your own money plus the employer's contribution plus interest that you draw out.

However, the government pension idea was adopted in the Social Security Act as a kind of bridge during the waiting period. It is called the old age assistance plan. Under it the Federal Government and the states will contribute equally to a pension payable immediately. This non-contributory aid will, presumably, be wholly or partly superseded in 1942, when the annuities, for which employers and employees begin to contribute on Jan. 1, start to flow to the insured workers.

It is in this bridge that the first anomaly appears. If an aged couple can prove a need, they will receive a combined pension of $60 a month. Compare this with the annuity which a 35-year-old worker earning $25 a week will receive when he is 65, i. e., in 1966. His monthly pension will be $42.50.

The comparison is not likely to make the worker feel more kindly disposed toward the pay deduction, in view of the general habit of thinking of one's situation in relative terms. It would therefore seem that more thought should have been given to the relation between the contributory and non-contributory pensions.

Limited to Needy Aged

This is assuming that the contributory principle is the wisest way to inaugurate pensions. I do not think so. The problems raised by the contributory system are so gigantic that the noncontributory plan might well take its place instead of being merely a bridge. The Government, in other words, should continue to shoulder the burden. This was Governor Landon's plea at Milwaukee. He proposed a "pay-as-you-go" scheme undertaken by the Government instead of a scheme financed by employers and employee jointly.

Unfortunately, however, his "pension" would not deserve the name, for the payment would be limited to the needy aged. The criterion for a "pension" would be the pauper's oath. To my way of thinking the pension should be a matter of right. The substratum of worthwhileness in the often unthinking talk about redistributionism is that we must have a distribution of welfare in the good society. And we might as well start among the aged. By aiding the oldsters we should be removing some of the insecurity from the young.

I am not actuarily competent to figure out what a government pension should be. The means of financing, however, is clear enough. A pension should not be a free gift from one class to another—as in certain types of taxation. If it comes out of general taxation, the taxation should be general, and I can think of no better means than a broadened income tax.

Wage Earners Share Burden

To that extent the wage-earners would share the burden of cost in their role as taxpayers. Under the present contributory scheme they may carry all the burden; for an undisputed one-half of the premia comes directly out of their wages, and the other half may be represented in wage cuts, if not in higher prices to them as consumers.

In detail the annuity scheme is deficient, it seems to me, in these items:

1. If a covered worker stays at work beyond 65, the pension payable on eventual retirement will be reduced. The apparent object is to see that the 65 year oldsters do retire. This is evidence of the depression-created fallacy that there is only a fixed amount of work to go around—what the economists call "the lump of labor fallacy." The young and out-of-works could then step into the oldsters' shoes. We shall rid our mentalities of this and other economic fallacies as prosperity deepens—and then re-accumulate others at the other extreme:

Doubt of Age as Standard

1. I am not sure, personally, that age is as wise a standard as disability. But, whatever be the right mode, there is surely no grounds in common sense in discriminating against the oldsters.

2. The scheme is self-sustaining. But pensions will be better (in comparison with contributions) in the early stage of operation than in the later. Thus the younger will have to bear the burden of the older. In fairness the government should meet the equalization bill.

3. Senator Clark's attempt to exempt concerns supporting comparable or better private pensions schemes should be revived. In every possible way the development of esprit de corps in a company should be cultivated. What is society's biggest problem in the days ahead?

The Main Problem

I think most persons would answer: industrial relations. Private pension plans are signs that the promoters of such plans are earnestly trying to solve this great problem. The Government or non-contributory pension recommended above in place of the contributory scheme would not be large enough to dispense with these private pensions. But the onus of the Social Security taxation for pensions and unemployment will be big enough to persuade many social minded employers to "leave it to the Government." This is bound to disturb the morale that has been developed by private pensions and other company activities.

4. The reserves to be built up to make the pension scheme self-sustaining create several mighty problems:

Financial: After the scheme has been in operation five years, the fund will be taking in each year 16 times as much as it is paying out. At the end of 10 years it will still be taking in five times. Meanwhile reserves will be growing fast. By 1980 close to $50,000,000,000 will have been built up.

Just to mention the figure is to put a huge question mark against it. Such a fund would represent a mammoth withdrawal of purchasing power from a group that does not habitually save. Lately we have heard a great deal about the economic danger of over-saving. It was one of the reasons reputedly originating in the Treasury for the taxing of corporation reserves into stockholder spending.

If this money were left in the business, it would go into job creating plant. What is to be thought of the stupendous savings made possible by the accumulation of pension reserves—also an idea of the Treasury's? Unlike the corporation savings, they will not go into capital equipment, and therefore into the creation of wealth and jobs, but under the law must be frozen in government and government-guaranteed bonds.

Danger in Withdrawal

The withdrawal of this great amount of purchasing power seems bound to create trouble. The Old-Age Pension account would simply buy up the government bonds now held by the banks. To that extent it might be thought that the funds would again find their way into the money-using markets. But the result in present circumstances would be merely to increase the banks' reserves to an equivalent amount, and thus to make no net addition to the money in use.

The Old Age Acount's problem, moreover, would be to find enough bonds to buy. There are now less than $40,000,000,000 worth of investable bonds outstanding. This is the public and the public guaranteed debt. The fiscal problem nowadays is to reduce it. Thus we have a situation whereby the Treasury may have to run into more debt—more borrowing for more spending—in order to provide the necessary bonds for the Old Age Account to invest in!

The reasoning behind this accumulation is that the interest on the immense fund will make the future burden of contributions lighter. The Old Age Pension Account would get the interest from its holding of government securities.

One Pocket to Another

This would be perfectly logical if the fund belonged to a private insurance company. Then certain citizens called policyholders would be obtaining interest on money which they had lent to all citizens called the Government. A business-like arrangement! The fund under discussion, however, is a government fund. It is therefore a branch of the Government.

So we have this reductio ad absurdum—a branch of the Government would be lending money to another branch and being paid interest for doing so. The transaction, in other words, would be between two pockets in the same pair of pants. If that isn't make-believe I don't know what is.

A country cannot insure itself! This is the pithy way that Winthrop W. Aldrich puts the absurdity. The truth of this observation will be apparent after a moment's thought.

What Actually Happens

What really happens is that no interest would be earned at all. Taxes would be collected by Pocket No. 1 to put in Pocket No. 2 and labeled interest. And it follows that, unwittingly, the assertion that the fund will be self-sustaining by means of this "interest-earning" fund is pure illusion. Why not short-circuit the process, and sidestep all the financial shoals ahead of the present scheme, by providing for pensions on a pay-as-you-go basis?

Political: The political possibilities of such a huge fund are only a little less serious than the financial possibilities. In this connection Governor Landon at Milwaukee used a vived simile.

He pictured the workers bringing 6 per cent (employees, 3 per cent; employers, 3 per cent) of their wages to their father. The father was to invest the money for his sons' old age. He decided that the best way of investing the contributions was in his own I O U's—which, I should interject, is what government bonds are—and he put these in a box, with another paper promise to pay 3 per cent interest. Then he spent his son's contributions in meeting his own regular expenses "and the rest in various schemes that fascinated him."

The Magic Wand

The reader will be able to appreciate this financial legerdemain from the above explanation. The political implication is ex parte. But the fears expressed by Governor Landon in this respect are shared by all competent non-political writers on the problem of the reserve. It was on political as well as financial grounds, for example, that the actuaries who were consulted before the social security bill was offered to Congress rejected the Treasury's idea of a reserve. One of them, Mr. A. Linton, an insurance executive, later wrote an article in the Atlantic Monthly explaining why. "The program," he said, "for congresses for the next 30 years to practice self-denial by investing hundreds of millions each year in a reserve fund mounting into tens of billions of dollars belongs to the realm of dreams." It is certainly difficult to imagine Congress appreciating the actuarial need for accumulating such a huge reserve. And then what? Bankruptcy and chaos. It would remove temptation from the path of Congress if the pensions were put on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Imagine the Office Work!

Administration: The administrative detail associated with the operation of the Social Security Act requires the same extravagance of adjectival language used in describing the reserve. I will not dwell on the government office work. That may be imagined. The employers will also have to assume an administrative burden of appalling dimensions.

It is said that General Motors will have to spend as much upon the office costs needed by the new legislation as it will have to pay in contributions. There will be several sets of accounting to do. And the employer will be called upon to keep records of the details of every week's work for a worker's entire lifetime. A pay-as-you-go basis would relieve industry of part of this burden.

Sufficient has been said to show how necessary it is to prevent the Social Security Act from degenerating into a party football. The retort may come from the Republican camp that since the Administration has taken political credit for the act, it deserves the present attack upon it. In the way that Governor Landon framed his riposte at Milwaukee, this may be admitted, but the attack to which I have reference is the pay envelope device.

Apart from the impression that the device seems aimed at the principle of the Social Security Act, which the Republicans themselves helped to establish as the law of the land, the evil of coercion by pay envelope in a democracy must be roundly condemned.

U. S. Copper Stocks Seen at 7-Year Low

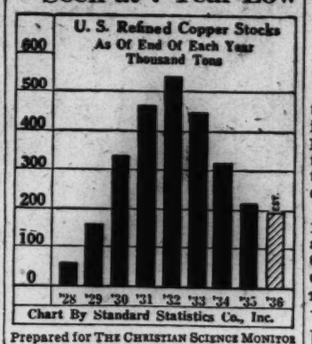

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the accompanying chart, stocks of refined copper in the United States are expected at the year end to be the lowest since 1929.

Mining Men Denounce Government Tax System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—a denunciation of the federal tax system and a general slap at the New Deal marked the attitude of the mineral industry of the West as represented by the metals division of the American Mining Congress that recently closed its annual convention in Denver.

During the five-day convention the federal tax setup was assailed by four prominent figures in the United States—former President Herbert Hoover, Senator William H. King (D), Utah, Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax attorney from Washington and counsel for the United States Chamber of Commerce and Henry B. Pernold, New York city accountant and member of the mining congress tax committee.

As its final gesture the convention adopted without a dissenting vote a "declaration of policy" which was a denouncement of the Roosevelt Admihistration on nearly every point.

Tax-Income Ratio in U. S. Is Lower Than in Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tax collections in the United States are larger than in the United Kingdom, Germany or France, declares the National Industrial Conference Board, but the ratio of tax collections to national income is lower.

"United States tax collections for 1934-35, the last year for which data are available, are estimated at $9,650,000,000. At current rates of exchange, tax collections for a comparable year amouted to $4,347,000,000 for the United Kingdom, $4,674,000,000 for Germany and $2,566,000,000 for France.

"For the United States, the conference board's study points out, the ratio of total tax collections, federal, state, and local, to national income was 18 per cent for 1935. For the United Kingdom the ratio was 24.4 per cent for 1933-34; for Germany, 22.7 per cent for 1934-35, and for France, 27.4 per cent for 1934.

Drop in Income

In each of the four countries studied, the ratio of tax collections to national income increased perceptibly during the depression years. This was due more largely to declines in national income than to advances in taxation.

In the fiscal year 1929-30 the ratio of tax collections to national income was 14.1 per cent for the United States, 21.4 per cent for the United Kingdom, 18.9 per cent for Germany, and 25.8 per cent for France.

On a per-capita basis, taxes in the United States are considerably lower than in the United Kingdom. For the fiscal year ended in 1935 the per-capita tax burden in the United States amounted to $75.67. This compares with a per-capita burden of $94.15 for the United Kingdom in the same year. According to these figures, per-capita taxes in the United Kingdom are approximately 24 per cent larger than in the United States.

Per Capita Tax

In 1929-30 per capita tax collections were $90.83 for the United Kingdom, $83.40 for the United States, $59.47 for France, and $53.56 for Germany.

Since 1930 the per capita tax burden has declined in the United States, Germany, and France, but has increased in the United Kingdom. Per capita taxes in the United States amounted to $83.40 in the fiscal year 1930 as compared with $75.67 in 1935. During the same period the United Kingdom's per capita tax burden advanced from $90.83 to $94.15.

Owing to currency fluctuations, it is difficult to give comparable dollar figures for Germany and France. The German per capita tax burden, however, decreased from 224.87 Reichsmarks in the fiscal year 1929-30 to 181.36 Reichsmarks in the fiscal year 1934-35. In the same period the French per capita tax burden declined from 1517.1 francs to 1160.8 francs.

Electric Power Rates in Ontario Cut by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Municipalities of the Niagara system, which have cost contracts with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, have been notified by the commission that beginning on Nov. 1, the interim rates for power supplied them during the year 1937 will be reduced $2.50 per horsepower.

This reduction will mean a saving during the year of not less than $5000 a day in the wholesale cost of power. The commission declared that the reduction was made possible by a marked decrease in the amount paid by the commission for power heretofore purchased under the Quebec contracts.

The commission has asked the local distributing commissions in all municipalities affected to pass on the reduction in cost as speedily as possible to the various classes of consumers—domestic, light, commercial light, power, street lighting and transportation. The reduction applies to power users of the Niagara district, which includes Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Kitchener, Windsor and several other large centers.

Widespread benefits to power consumers and industry generally in the Niagara system were forecast by power authorities after the announcement of the reduction, although the municipalities have to determine which class of consumer is to benefit.

The commission estimated Toronto's saving at $700,000, with the rate reduced from $26.43 to $23.60.

New Farm-to-City Trek Cuts Uptrend In Farm Population

WASHINGTON (AP) — After recording large increases in America's farm population during peak depression years, the Agriculture Department reported that slowly increasing opportunities in industrial centers during 1934 and 1935 had brought this trend almost to a standstill.

The department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated there were 31,809,000 persons on farms at the beginning of this year. This was more than when the depression began but, because of the great farm-to-city movement that occurred from 1923 to 1929, still less than the farm population of 25 years ago.

That the farm population still is smaller than in 1910 was the more striking because the total population of the United States has increased nearly 40 per cent since then.

Births on farms last year were estimated at 727,000, and deaths at 333,000. During the year 1,211,000 persons were reported to have moved from farms to towns and cities, compared with a movement of 825,000 from town to farm.

Record Northwestern Mutual Life Assets

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the six life insurance concerns among the nation's 26 billionaire companies, showed a new all-time high in total assets and a substantial gain of insurance in force, in third quarter reports today.

President M. J. Cleary reported to the board of trustees that as of Sept. 30, total insurance in force was $3,756,884,566 on 1,022,322 policies, as compared with $3,697,685,685 on 984,613 policies a year ago. New paid-for insurance this year was $199,696,049, an increase of $12,160,329 or 6.5 per cent over last year. The number of new policies was 54,258, a gain of 2979 or 5.8 per cent. In addition there were 1347 life annuities for $6,331,346.

Total income for the year was $152,356,967 and disbursements totaled $107,675,611, a decrease of $4,612,212 or 4.1 per cent. Total assets were $1,116,799,854, an increase of $52,808,718 or 5 per cent over a year ago. Policy loans continued to show further decline with a total of $188,346,877, a reduction of $17,564,835 or 8.5 per cent for a year ago.

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President to Honor Statue of Liberty But Sidesteps NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

money on parks, highways and on bridges, on museums and for other projects of civic betterment," the President declared. "For the most part that was money well spent.

"But we have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the overcrowded sections of our cities to live as American citizens have a right to live."

Expressing confidence that Congress would start the country on the way with a "sound housing program" this winter, he added:

"We shall certainly get it if on Nov. 3 you vote to send to Washington the kind of government which I am confident you want—a government which will continue to work for the security of the home, for security of jobs, for security of savings and for better homes in every part of the nation."

Shuns NRA Reply

As President Roosevelt addressed crowds, in New Jersey and New York he left behind him in Washington an unanswered question on NRA—a question which Democratic chieftains will do their best to prevent from catching up to him until the election is safely over—six days hence.

For it is not according to New Deal strategy to see the Halloween ogre of the NRA rise up in the final days of this campaign, and Democrats will strive just as eagerly to prevent its appearance as Republicans have striven to force it into the foreground.

Mr. Roosevelt held yesterday in his office at the White House what was probably the last formal press conference before election. Anticipating important events, some hundred or so correspondents were on hand. First came a formal query on CCC camps—then the question everyone had been waiting for: "Well, Mr. President, is anybody going to ask you about NRA?"

"What about NRA?" shot back Mr. Roosevelt.

The reporter recalled the alleged statement of James Roosevelt, quoted in the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram, that his father, if re-elected intended to revive NRA.

Denied by President's Son

The younger Roosevelt subsequently denied that he had made any such statement, and yesterday the President commented "You pays your money and takes your choice," adding emphatically that he "would prefer to take the word of my son to the word of the Worcester paper."

But in any event, Mr. Roosevelt left no doubt that he declined to pick up the challenge thrown down before him by Governor Landon to state his position on the NRA, and he told questioners laughing, to read his speeches, "past and future," to ascertain his attitude.

The President left no doubt that, for the time being at any rate, and probably for the remainder of the campaign, he would have nothing to say on the subject, and would leave his position to be interpreted from the comments he has already made. From the inclusion of the word "future," the President indicated he might yet comment on the issue, but the feeling is that nothing specific is likely to be forthcoming.

President Guesses His Vote

The President showed himself joyful and good-natured under the journalistic interrogations, which had been obviously accumulating for weeks, in view of a twice-postponed press conference. In bantering mood he declared he had made three separate forecasts of what the election returns next Tuesday would show:

He explained that he had made his guesses unknown to anyone but himself, had written down the results, and had put them carefully away "in a safe" where nobody could see them till they could be verified by the returns themselves.

He had made one computation of his probable electoral vote last winter, another in the spring, and another about a month ago. It was barely possible, he said, that he would make a fourth revision of the guess before next Tuesday. The President similingly explained that a similar guess had been very accurate in 1930, but "very poor" in 1932.

Mr. Roosevelt made no effort to forestall the question on NRA, but at the same time did not answer it fully. The question went to the heart of the recent strategic drive of the Republican forces which more and more has come to dominate their final campaign to make it appear that in some way President Roosevelt seeks to break down an essential feature of American life by producing a "planned economy." Governor Landon has assailed planned economy, and some New Deal opponents have discerned a communistic leaning in the Roosevelt record.

NRA was thrown out by the Supreme Court, but a review of the President's recent speeches gives no hint that he has dropped his sympathy for some of the original essentials of the program—these were designed to bring higher wages, shorter hours, and a method of moderating the antitrust laws so as to prevent cutthroat competition.

An effort to interpret the present Roosevelt feeling on this vital matter would probably run as follows:

Story of the NRA

The NRA was originated, so the New Deal holds, in the desperate days of 1933 just when the Black-Connery 30-hour-week bill had passed the Senate and was favorably reported in the House, with passage almost certain, and just when the oil industry and others were clamoring for federal intervention. Oil state governors, including Governor Landon, came to Washington urging some method of moderating the antitrust laws, and it was at this time when the New York Times [illegible] Governor Landon had declared that [illegible] to "enlist for the duration of the war in this campaign of President Roosevelt's to get America on its feet," and added that "even the iron hand of a dictator is better than paralysis."

Naturally, Democrats hug these comments to their breasts now, and it is still in President Roosevelt's power to make a direct use of [illegible] but this would run counter to the whole Roosevelt strategy thus far, in which Governor Landon has not been mentioned once.

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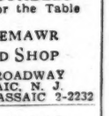
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SUPPERS AND AFTER-THEATER
*WIENER'

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Individual Ideas—

Monitor Camera Club From George Weber, Keswick, Va.

A Pair of Ground Hogs Munch Their Crackers

The Larry O'Toole Foxes Entertain the Aviators in Ireland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Fox Was a Great Fiddler, and Mrs. Fox Couldn't Be Beat at an Irish Jig

—About Pets

Monitor Camera Club From Miss Esther F. Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Look Pretty, Bossy!

Quotation For Today

THE deepest hunger of a faithful heart is faithfulness.

—GEORGE ELIOT.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1, Matching Colors

MORE synonyms, but in a different form. Here's an opportunity for you to test your skill in matching colors. Of course, strictly speaking, black and white are not colors, but for the purpose of this test they are included in the list. Color No. 1 has already been matched. Try the others.

1	lavender	fawn	
2	milky	citrine	
3	leaden	mauve	1
4	vermilion	verdant	
5	ecru	ochreous	
6	glaucous	pearly	
7	yellow	silvery	
8	azure	inky	
9	orange	incarnadine	
10	jetty	cerulean	

2. Letter Changing

FROM matching colors to weaving is a change i.. itself, and Home Run Bob of Chicago shares with Monitor readers an opportunity to do a bit of weaving by the letter-changing process. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time. Make the changes as specified below:

Yarn to Warp in 2 moves.
Warp to Woof in 4 moves.
Woof to Loom in 3 moves.
Loom to Rugs in 5 moves.

3. Hidden Message

AT FIRST glance this may look a bit like a cryptogram, but, aside from saying that it is not, no more hints are given. It is shared by a Chatsworth, Ill., reader.

F R G D S L V D T H W R L D T
H T H G V H S N L Y B G T T N
S N T H T W H S V R B L V T H
N H M S H L D N T P R S H B T
H V V R L S T N G L F.

4. Rebus

IN SUBMITTING this clever rebus, a Lexington, Mass., reader says:

A KIND OF FURNITURE IS INDICATED HERE.
DO YOU SEE IT?

5. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram is shared by a London, Eng., reader, and while somewhat harder than some we have had, it does not contain any unusual words. How long will it take you to decipher it?

KZKBOSF KSBWHFD HIBOG

IRGU JSXERDWOFD URIIRLSEB

BH RGBOFCRON NRBWHSB RG-

IESOGBRKE KDDRDBKGLO.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Dot Is 46

STILL carrying children to school at Paparata Valley in New Zealand is a hardy little Shetland pony of 46.

That is old for a pony, yet Dot is in fine condition, has a good set of teeth. This pony was bought in 1899, being then guaranteed to be no more than nine years old.

In her time Dot has carried five generations of children to school and has won five or six prizes in the show-rings.

Still full of tricks, she insists on "shaking hands" with one of her front legs before allowing anyone to put the bridle on — *Children's Newspaper.*

What They Say

The Appeal of Industry

"The politician makes people believe that he is thinking in terms of their welfare and the happiness of their children. Industry, in the long run, can and will do more for the people and their children than politics can ever do. But it must beat politics with its own weapons; it must speak not to the mind only, but to the heart. It must make its appeal not to the Anybody's of its own circle, but to Everybody."—*Bruce Barton.*

Individual Freedom

"Looking back over the long history of civilization, nothing is clearer, or more certain than that progress toward human satisfaction and toward more splendid performance in all that relates to human service, to letters, to science, and to the fine arts, is to be measured in terms of freedom of the individual to express himself with increasing understanding and power in the world of his day and generation."—*Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Library Service

AN ACTIVE little business which is proving itself for a young couple in a large suburban town is a fireside library service. They invested their small savings in books of all kinds and have established a unique lending library service which is a convenience to the residents of the town. Books are brought to the customer's home and called for when read. They had lists printed of their stock of books which they distributed from door to door in the town, telling about the service which they desired to render. They charge 15 cents a week for one book and a customer may have two books a week for only 25 cents, with a small additional charge for the latest books. Fiction continues to be the most popular and there is always a demand for the latest books, which are added as soon as published. It is surprising how brisk this lending library service has become.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Adding to the Navy

Madge: "Don't you sailors have a special ship where you get your hair cut? A sort of floating barber shop?"

Sailor: "No, there ain't no such ships in our fleet."

Madge: "Then what are these clipper ships I've heard so much about?"—*U. S. Reina Mercedes.*

Busy Studying

"Is your boy Josh much help around the farm?"

"Not yet."

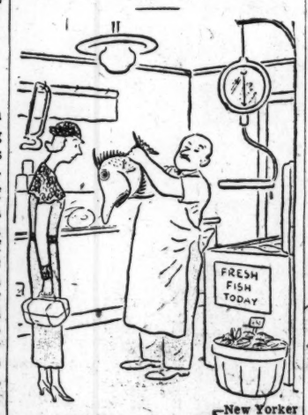
"He doesn't rise with the sun and go merrily singing into the fields?"

"Not noticeable. I can't expect much early rising from Josh as long as he has to sit up till after midnight studying his lessons in agriculture from the correspondence school."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Aha!

Small Charlotte and her father were riding on a bus, when a man in the seat in front of them took off his hat.

"Oh, look, Daddy," said the child; "that man's head is barefooted."



New Yorker

"We don't know what it is, but it's fresh."

Aviators Land in Ireland

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—17

"I SEE land," shouted Reddy Fox, and all the other animal aviators could see through the fog the dim shape of land ahead.

"Looks as if they were building a bridge or something," said Racky Coon.

"That's no bridge," said Reddy Fox. "I don't blame you; it does look strange, but I've seen pictures of it. What we are now looking at is the Giant's Causeway, about the most northern part of Ireland."

"Well," said Reddy Squirrel, "I don't see any giants around."

"Now, Reddy Squirrel, get this," said Reddy Fox "the Giant's Causeway is only a name given to this large rock formation. Somebody many years ago thought it looked as if giants had built it."

As they sailed along, each animal saw something the others didn't, and they were all talking and paw pointing at the same time. Presently, a large city came into view on the coast, with great buildings and lots of ships being built.

"This, according to my map," said Reddy Fox, "is Belfast, a great shipbuilding place, and where they manufacture lots of famous Irish linen."

Soon they were over a large lake.

"Wonder what the name of this lake is," said Buster Bear.

"They don't call this a lake," spoke up Reddy Fox. "All lakes are called loughs here in Ireland; and this is Lough Neagh, the largest in Ireland."

"A silly name, I call it," said Bunny Rabbit. "I thought a lake was a lake anywhere."

They passed over many villages, and then another large city showed up.

"This is Dublin," said Reddy Fox. "The capital of Ireland."

"There seems to be a lot of bogs in this country," said Buster Bear.

"There surely is," said Reddy Fox. "My book tells me that one ninth of Ireland is composed of bogs. They cut up the earth in these bogs into small pieces, and burn it for heat and cooking. This is called peat."

"For the love of Pete, or the love of Mike," said Buster Bear, "this must be where these sayings came from."

"Say," said Bunny Rabbit, "I thought we came over here to visit animals and to study and not to look at cities."

"Well?" said Buster Bear. "I was just waiting till you stopped talking, to tell you there are some of Reddy Fox's relatives watching us from that little hill. Shall I land here?"

"Sure!" shouted all the aviators. And down they came like a bird. The Irish foxes were peeking from behind some stones, seemingly not much frightened.

"Hi! Hi!" shouted Reddy Fox. "We're friendly animals come to visit you from Animal Town."

The Foxes came up, saying, "Howdy, strangers! Faith, an' we've seen airplanes go over, but this is the first one that ever landed here."

They shook paws all around, and the Irish fox said, "I'm Larry O'Toole Fox. This is me wife, Biddy, and me two children, Skippy and Jumpy."

"Come into me home," and Mr. Fox showed it with pride. It was a fine cave, fitted up with bunks and rustic furniture that he had built himself.

"Don't you ever get lonesome?" asked Buster Bear.

"Oh no," said Mr. Fox. "The hounds give us lots of excitement. We lead them a merry chase once in a while, and men on horseback seem to be chasing the hounds."

"Say," piped up Reddy Squirrel from his perch in a small tree, "can hounds climb?"

"No," said Mr. Fox. "Not up where you are."

"Thanks," said Reddy Squirrel. "I can now enjoy myself."

"Well," said Mr. Fox, "it's great exercise; it keeps us limber. Come, me dear Biddy, give us a little Irish jig and I'll play for you on me little fiddle."

The aviators loved to hear Mr. Larry O'Toole Fox talk, it sounded so musical.

He went into his cave home and brought out his old fiddle. The way he played and the way Biddy danced the jigs and reels showed they were limber.

Buster Bear said he'd rather not be so limber if he had to be chased by hounds every few days.

The animal aviators enjoyed the little show the O'Toole Foxes put on for them. But soon they had to say good-by, and so they got into their plane once more. They headed due east for England.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: The trailer opens a vast new field to inventors. Needed any time now is a roadside device from which the through driver can catch his mail.

Atlanta Constitution: Mr. Shaw is hard at work at 80. The Nobel people gave him a prize in 1925—the year he wrote nothing—but the hint was ignored.

Los Angeles Times: An optimist is any person who thinks he or she can be comfortable in a rumble seat of an automobile.

Daily Anecdote

Where General Grant Learned Strategy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN General Grant was a schoolboy, his father said to him one Saturday morning: "Son, if you will clean out the stable, and do a good job, I'll give you a dollar."

Ulysses had never owned a whole dollar at one time, so he went manfully to work and finished the task in record time, although there were eight horses kept in the stable. Then he went in search of his father and his dollar.

The elder Grant made a careful inspection of the stable, and handing the boy a big silver dollar, said: "Now that you have shown us what a fine job you can do, this shall be your daily chore."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

"Meet the President"

A LITTLE stunt which brought fun to a group of youngsters at our small son's party is called "Meet the President." Here it is:

Place two straight chairs near together, with the space of one chair between, covering the seats and backs and open space between with one large cloth, sheet, or anything else sufficient to cover, resembling a settee. Upon the floor beneath is concealed a plentiful supply of cushions.

One plays the part of President and another the President's wife. The two sit, one on each end of the "settee," and are now ready for introductions.

One who understands the game brings in one guest at a time and leads him over to the couple, saying, "Miss——, meet the President and his wife. Sit down."

As the guest sits down between, the other two rise, acknowledging introduction, letting the guest through onto cushions below!

All laugh. Then a new guest is called in, and the stunt is repeated.

The increased laughter causes the unadmitted guests to be eager for presentation, and the success of the stunt is assured.—Mrs. H. L. B., Kansas City, Mo.

Keep Trying

THERE are no handicaps. There are no limited opportunities. There are only the limitations with which we narrow our vision and destroy our dreams.

There is no hard luck. There is only our admission that what has happened to us is so hard that we are too soft to rise against it.—*The Shaf in Inland Press Tips.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'The Quality of Mercy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

AN OIL-FIELD worker whose salary had been several times garnisheed, stood again before the Justice of the Peace in whose court he had been made defendant. "I'll lose my job this time, Judge," he said.

When asked why he did not pay his debts and avoid such embarrassment, the young man explained that he had unwisely bought things he could not afford to pay for, and had in other and unavoidable ways become indebted. He was paying what he could each month, but it seemed impossible to pay living expenses and have enough left to keep creditors from suing.

The judge then asked the plaintiff to agree to a 10-day continuance in the matter. He wanted to investigate the young man's case, and determine if there was some way the problem could be worked out without the young man's losing his job; for when the salary stopped, there would be nothing to pay anyone, and the man's family seemed in danger of facing want.

The judge next went to the oil company and arranged to stay the discharge order. He then offered to handle the young man's money until he had him out of debt, which he felt sure he could manage in a year. The offer was gladly accepted.

Then was worked out a method of allowing the young man a certain amount each month for necessities, the remaining amount to be prorated each month on his debts. The judge went to the various creditors, and each promised to cooperate and to file no garnishments.

In this way the oil company kept a useful worker; a young man was able to continue supporting his family; and several firms and individuals were systematically and satisfactorily paid.

The judge admitted, when asked, that the matter had taken a great deal of his time. "But," he said, "it was worth it. That boy simply had not learned to manage. He knows now that he can live well on much less than he thought he could. He has promised to keep out of debt, and is putting money in a savings account."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Vote*

By LE PELLEY

HOW DO YOU DO IT, DORIE LEE? TODAY YOU ARE ONE VOTE AHEAD OF ME — IN SECOND PLACE!
I DON'T KNOW HOW IT HAPPENS!
Hymie 293
Dottie Lee 251
BUT THEN..... THE ELECTION ISN'T OVER AND IT'S ONLY ONE VOTE!
ONE VOTE IS ONE VOTE — TAKE A REAL ELECTION FOR INSTANCE
ONE PERSON'S VOTE COULD DECIDE WHICH WAY A WHOLE STATE SHOULD VOTE
YES... I SUPPOSE IT COULD...
AND THE VOTE OF THAT STATE COULD DECIDE THE ELECTION!
AND THEN SOME PEOPLE THINK THEIR VOTE ISN'T IMPORTANT...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Did His Best*

By CARMACK

JUST MARRIED
Ordinarily I don't believe in chasing cars, but today when I saw one go whizzing by—
With some shoes tied to the rear bumper, it didn't seem just right—
So I ran alongside and barked and told the people about it—
But they either didn't understand or else thought it was all right, so I said, "Ok." and gave up the chase—

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Radio and the Ammeter

A CAR radio is not generally connected into the ammeter. Recently I had a radio installed, and at my request it was connected to the ammeter. At the same time I had the generator set ahead.

Much valuable information is obtained from the ammeter reading. You can determine just when the generator is carrying the load, and when the battery is being drained. Through watching the ammeter, especially when playing the radio, I have been able to maintain the battery in good condition.

Since my car has a higher charging rate at low speeds, I find myself driving slower while playing the radio. A sort of safety measure, as well as saving on battery recharges. —F. B. W., Bakersfield, Calif.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Housecleaning

THIS year in June before either of the major American parties had adopted a platform this newspaper briefly outlined its own position on some of the major issues. On civil service we said:

> Extension of the merit system in federal administration offers perhaps the most tangible opportunity for actual improvement in government.

That was our estimate of the importance of checking the spoils system and developing efficient, honest administration. That is still our estimate.

For laws are as good as their administration. When the New Deal was only a few months old this newspaper pointed out that it could not hope to erect major social reforms on a basis of partisan spoils. In an editorial entitled "Spoils System vs. Social Reform," we said:

> Only on a foundation of honest and efficient public service can the vast program of governmental enterprise be brought to success.

Mr. Farley's frankness in his dual duties as Postmaster General of the United States and paymaster general of the Democratic party had already gone beyond anything either party had ever done. But at that time it was still possible for the President's defenders to argue that the need for speed justified filling emergency agencies without the delays civil service procedure might cause. And in fairness it should be said that some of the federal departments stood up against the "spoiling" process. We know of bureaus that obtained able workers definitely on the basis of merit, although outside civil service.

But today emergencies are past. Some 300,000 federal jobs are still political plums. Those who would defend this continued use for party purposes of positions dedicated to public service can do so only on the ground that the end justifies the means and that the end is great social reform. But even the best purposes cannot be carried out by governmental agencies whose morale and efficiency have been undermined. It is an observable fact that much of the New Deal program, from the NRA down, has been crippled by spoilsmanship.

For Americans it has always been simpler just to "pass a law" than to administer effectively legislation already on the books. To many citizens today the biggest question of the election is whether they want a continuance of New Deal purposes, imperfectly co-ordinated and administered, or whether they wish to change in the hope of obtaining better administration of measures already adopted even at the risk of losing the early fulfillment of other progressive aims. This is a matter of each voter's judgment as to what is most necessary at this time.

The voter must weigh against the New Deal's bad record of multiplying offices outside the civil service President Roosevelt's forward step—forward even though "freezing in" many Farley appointees—when he extended the merit system to the second, third and fourth class postmasterships after Congress refused to do it in the Ramspeck bill. And he must balance Governor Landon's manifest interest in civil service and his encouragingly specific pledge to put into it everybody below assistant secretaries of departments against the fact that in the history of civil service, second administrations, less plagued by the necessity of paying political debts, have taken the largest steps in extending the merit system.

For ourselves we would re-emphasize the importance we have steadily attached to better administration. We are glad that at Pittsburgh Governor Landon revived civil service as major campaign issue.

Democracy Will Out

FOR nineteen years Soviet Russia has been a battleground between the opposing aims of co-operation and state ownership. Rejecting the traditional conception of a socialist state as a co-operative commonwealth, the ruling Communists have endeavored to apply Lenin's view of the state as "one vast syndicate," directly owning and operating industry, agriculture and trade. It is a tribute to the vitality of the co-operative ideal that it has survived and flourished in Soviet Russia in the face of systematic discrimination.

In agriculture, the Communist ideal was the "farm factory," in which landless peasants worked for wages under state control. The state farm embodied this ideal. But peasants could not be driven into such farms at once; co-operative farms were therefore accepted as an interim form. The co-operatives proved so much more efficient that they have apparently been accepted as permanent. The state this autumn detached an additional 16,000,000 acres from its state farms and handed them over to co-operatives.

In trade, consumers' co-operatives stubbornly competed with state trade in spite of persistent discrimination. Last year the state resolved the conflict by giving itself a monopoly of urban trade and abandoning to the co-operatives the whole field of farm retail trade, serving 70 per cent of the population. The co-operatives have done so well that they may be left alone.

In industry, co-operatives were tolerated in fields where immediate state ownership was not feasible. Given "leftovers" in men and raw materials, harassed by discriminative regulations, they have nevertheless competed successfully with state industry. Last year they employed 1,800,000 workers and produced goods to the value of 9,000,000,000 rubles. In competition with state factories, they have proved themselves more efficient.

This struggle is significant. Experiments in the Soviet Union have shown that state ownership means despotic rule, while co-operation is democratic. The Communists, being despotic in spirit, have distrusted and discriminated against co-operatives. But they have been compelled to give co-operatives a growing share in their economy because of their indisputable superior efficiency. Will the Communists accept the lessons of their own experiments? Will they voluntarily relax the despotism of state ownership in favor of true democratic co-operation? Time alone can answer such questions.

Welcome Interlude

UNDER the cheerful glow of the evening lamp and slumped deep in the comfort of his favorite chair, the Head of the Family was lost in the pages of his newspaper. Other members of the family moved in and out of the room without his being any more aware of them than if he had been on the planet Mars. Politics, campaign, candidates, speeches and polls had spun their web of complete absorption around him.

Only at intervals did he come back to consciousness of his surroundings. That was when he wanted to read a startling sentence from a speech and wished an audience to listen to him—*and* to his penetrating criticism of "such unfounded statements."

Finally he laid his paper on his knees more emphatically than usual, sat up *on* the chair cushions instead of *in* them, and exclaimed:

"Well, here's the most important thing I've heard in months!"

"Oh, father, please don't get so excited over the election," mother interposed.

"I tell you this is wonderful news," he went on, oblivious of admonition.

"Skip it, dad," called Junior from the adjoining room, "we're all fed up on politics."

"If you will all listen just a minute, I'll read you the best news I've seen in this paper, or any paper," the Head of the Family persisted.

Came a chorus:

"The election will soon be over anyway, father—we are so sick of it we don't care who says what about any candidate. Let's forget it and read a book."

But mother glancing over at father—a look of sympathy and insight—saw a faint smile playing on his face.

"I only thought," he said with sweetness and resignation, "that something really important *outside* of politics might interest you. This has even made me forget there is an election."

"READ IT!" came the family chorus.

The Head of the Family commenced:

> **Record Turkey Crop Reported**
>
> WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—A record-breaking crop of 20,000,000 turkeys was reported by the Agriculture Department today. It said that there were about 5,000,000 more birds than last year and that farm prices for them were about 45 per cent lower than the average from 1921 to 1930 and could not be expected to rise.

Election day is not the only red letter day on November's calendar.

How Control Speed?

"SPEED is the thing that causes most of our accidents," Francis J. DeCelles, commissioner of insurance for Massachusetts, stated before a meeting of state safety directors at the Department of Commerce in Washington. The public isn't alone to blame for these accidents, he continued, for "these pictures of streamlined automobiles with the air flowing alongside—I wonder if that is not affecting the public mind." Although many would not contend, as Mr. DeCelles does, that speed is the most destructive force in automobiling, still all will concede that speed, when it gets beyond the control of the driver, is a menace to the welfare of the immediate vicinity.

This problem of speed was expressed rather whimsically in a recent issue of the Fortune magazine, which said that "traffic today is a combination of an 80 m. p. h. car in the hands of a 20 m. p. h. driver on a 30 m. p. h. road." This statement brings out clearly the fact that each driver must learn correctly to assess his ability—or lack of it—to handle his car at various speeds. This education is not aided by advertising which spurs him merely to speed.

A speedometer has been devised which shows not only the speed of the car but also in how many feet the car will stop at that speed (this latter figure also takes into consideration the time that it takes the average driver to transform his thoughts of stopping into action). Installation of such devices might aid in bringing the necessity of care into the driver's consciousness. But the solution to the problem still remains wholly with the driver, for neither mechanical inventions, advertisements nor the admonitions of others control the car.

Voice of Marat

Book News of the Day

"IT IS by violence that liberty is established, and it is indispensable to establish for the time being a despotism of liberty."

This is not from the Moscow of 1917 nor from the Madrid of 1936. It is from Paris of 1792, the voice of Marat, that fantastic excrescence of a fantastic revolution. And if anyone today, observing tyranny in Russia, savagery in Spain or dictatorship in any other country, still imagines that there can be a "despotism of liberty," or that violence is a useful instrument of government, he might well turn back and read the gory story of the French Revolution. If the truth of history is not strange enough and one must have fiction, he could do much worse than read Herbert Gorman's THE MOUNTAIN AND THE PLAIN (New York: Farrar and Rinehart. $3).

Historical novels are wonderfully convenient. Not only do they give some history to those who otherwise might not get it; they lend importance to the meagerest of characters and plots. You can have your hero talk with Thomas Paine, pamphleteer of the American Revolution and member of the 1792 Convention in Paris, in one chapter, and watch the fall of the Bastille in the next, as Mr. Gorman does. One of your characters can feel all the suspense of the flight to Varennes with Louis XVI, another can watch the shaping of Danton's thunderbolts, another run the errands of Robespierre. You can add Gouverneur Morris and James Monroe, Mirabeau, Talleyrand, Lafayette, Marie Antoinette, Condorcet, Dr. Guillotine—actors bound to stir the dullest reader's interest.

You can neatly interweave the triangular romance of a young American, his French friends and a daughter of the nobility, with the half-familiar, always new story of a nation's desperate travail and rebirth. Mr. Gorman has done all these things and done them well. He combines the enthusiasm and industry of a historian with unusual writing skill. Not even Dickens has portrayed the atmosphere, particularly the changing atmosphere, of the French Revolution more acutely. Withal he has here a book hard to lay down.

Yet for all the enthrallment of the story the major effect on one reader was to show again the futility of violence and to enforce the lesson Thomas Paine sought to teach: "I have always strenuously supported the right of every man to his opinion, however different that opinion might be to mine. He who denies to another this right, makes a slave of himself to his present opinion, because he precludes himself the right of changing it."

D. M. R.

One Service That a "Noisy" Campaign Performs

Halloween

DARKNESS comes early and the evening is crisp and crunchy with a feel of jack-o'-lanterns. Caroline, as a lady pirate, and John, as a version of "Barnacle Bill, the Sailor" leave the house early and I settle down for an evening with my books.

But homes that have children always have more. Grinning pumpkin faces at the window, rappings on the door and soon the living room is filled with strange figures.

En masse they depart to visit a neighboring block and again I reach for my books. This time I am interrupted by the lady pirate herself who comes in with a young citizen sniffing because he has no costume. His mother works late. Caroline explains, her maternally solicitous voice coming strangely from behind the piratical mask she wears, and there is no one to dress him up.

In perfect trust he submits while I quickly improvise a costume of a sheet, which is swathed about him, and a flour sack, which is tied over his head, with horns tied in the corners and slits for eyes and mouth. To make his egress somehow mysterious and to give him confidence as a ghost, I drop him from the low bedroom window and he goes scuttling off into the dark.

Now the crowd is gathered about a bonfire of leaves superintended by Bob Evans' father. It is like Mr. Evans to have saved the bonfire for this most auspicious night. What a lovely picture they make silhouetted against the fire. Gnomes, fairies, dwarfs, with Peter Pan among them, and a witch poised for a broom-stick flight over the moon.

The program changes when word comes that Mrs. Thompson has invited them all over for apples, doughnuts and sweet cider.

There are masks which keep coming off and candles that tipple over in their jack-o'-lanterns and other items that need attention. I even restore a large nose to its lost countenance.

As the children gather about it is plain to be seen that the festivities will not last much longer. The costumes are getting warm and burdensome. Masks are pushed back from hot little faces and eyes are growing sleepy. Most of them have two faces now, above, the still enthusiastic face of the mask, below, the soft contours of the child face.

It is not long after this when Barnacle Bill and the lady pirate return for the night, they who at dinner time begged to be allowed to stay out late. It is all over. "Nothing more now until Thanksgiving!" the two of them lament.

K. M. A.

Mirror of World Opinion

Democracy's Framework

AN ADHERENCE to the principles of Christianity is an absolute essence of success in the American form of government. Without its influence down through the years, we verily believe it would have been impossible to rise to our present national greatness.

Christianity teaches unselfishness; democracy demands it. Christianity teaches cooperation; democracy demands it. Christianity teaches honor and honesty; democracy demands them. Christianity teaches and glorifies toil; democracy demands it. Christianity teaches and glorifies the sanctity of family life and home; democracy demands it.

The moral code and way of life embraced and promoted by Christianity is the framework upon which a representative democracy can be builded—the only one, we might add as our studied opinion.—*Two Rivers* (Wis.) *Reporter.*

Government by Police Chiefs

NO ONE is in a position to dispute the "bad eminence" to which the chief of police of Terre Haute, Ind., has raised himself by merit. By the summary arrest of Mr. Browder, the presidential candidate of the Communist party, on a charge of vagrancy, and by refusing to let him or any of his companions hold a meeting and make political speeches in his sacred city, he light-heartedly made himself superior to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as, presumably, the fundamental law of Indiana.

The political principles at issue are very simple. While the Communists are a feeble folk in this country, when it comes to any test of voting strength, they have complied with the law, have been recognized as a legitimate party, and have had a place on the official ballot assigned to them. Until they can be shown to have violated the laws of the United States, and of the various states, they are as much entitled to hold public meetings and make addresses as are Democrats and Republicans. To arrest them on sight on a trumped-up charge, or to forbid them to meet and to speak, is to do something more hostile to our institutions than anything within their power. They must not incite to sedition. Let the police be on hand to make sure that they do not. They must not advocate the overthrow of this Government by force. Let the public prosecutor of crime arrange to get a stenographic report of their speeches, to discover whether they have committed an indictable offense. If they have, let them be brought into court and put on their defense like other citizens. We have laws amply sufficient to protect the public against seditious or violent proceedings. We also ought to have enough common sense and spirit of fair play not to condemn and penalize peaceful methods of political agitation, even if they aim at setting up a system of government abhorrent to nine tenths of the American people. It is to be hoped that few of us are ready to submit meekly to the haughty rule of even so majestic an official as the chief of police of Terre Haute, Ind.—*New York Times.*

The Worker's Vested Interest

THE fundamental issue in Seattle [newspaper strike] is deeper than the guild strike and, alas! it is an issue of the next decade and it may be popularized with difficulty today. The issue hinges on a man's right to his job. In this issue, by "a man" I mean any worker in any industry who has invested any considerable portion of his life satisfactorily to him and to his boss in any job. I believe that investment is as deeply a vested interest as an investment in dollars. So much for the man.

Now let's define his job. His job should be the place where he works or the trade in which he works with heavy preference to the place. His vested interest in his job assumes, first, that he does his job well, that his skill and faithfulness have been attested by employment for a definite time (certainly five years would seem to be fair), after which time and satisfactory service he cannot be fired except for cause, cause being (a) genuine decrease in the employer's business, (b) a deterioration of the worker's skill. But that raises another question, important but beside the point here.

I believe that a decently organized society will recognize a man's vested right to his job under the circumstances herein before set down. For that right, organized labor has been fighting for more than a century. When that right is finally recognized, most of the strife between labor and capital will end. The contest cannot and should not end until that right is established.

The Seattle strike on its surface has dramatized a number of unpleasant circumstances. They are superficial. Beneath them is the social urge, the latent sense of justice in the human heart which will give a man the same vested right in his work, if he is willing and competent to work, that capital has in wisely placed investments.

The law protects the right of property to a decent return from a going concern. The law some day will declare legally that the laborer is worthy of his hire. The vested right of labor to work cannot be legally defined and fully protected today. It will take another decade, possibly another generation; conceivably a century of progressive struggle, finally to compromise into a living compact this new right of the man to his job.

Lest this may seem moonshine, let me add that the average term of service in the Gazette is fifteen years, with the mechanical department nearly twenty. I have fired but one printer after two years' service in the forty years and, so far as I can recall, but one reporter. That was in the depression.—*William Allen White*, in *Editor & Publisher.*

Reciprocity—Canadian View

GOVERNOR ALFRED M. LANDON of Kansas, the Republican candidate for President of the United States, fired a few shots at the reciprocity treaty with Canada in a speech at Minneapolis. . . .

Mr. Landon . . . is all in favor of international trade. He thinks it is "essential to world prosperity." Moreover, he is for reciprocal trade agreements—when they apply to special commodities lifted out of the general tariff. He favors trade with "our very good friend Canada" on that basis. . . .

The logical conclusion . . . of Mr. Landon's argument at Minneapolis is that Canada and the United States should not trade in anything but products exclusive to one or the other. Then Canada might buy cotton and oranges from the Americans, and the Americans might buy furs and Lake Winnipeg gold-eyes from Canada. That would be the final situation under the policy advocated by Mr. Landon—the policy which predicates that the two countries must by all means be good neighbors, trade together and even make tariff bargains, but should on no account let any competing merchandise cross the line. . . .

Now it happens, as everyone knows, that a great deal of competing merchandise does cross the line. Canadians ride in American motorcars. Americans eat Canadian flour and build houses with Canadian lumber. Trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between any other two countries in the world, even when tariff barriers are high. This simply means that Canadians and Americans find it convenient and profitable to buy from one another, not merely national specialties like furs or oranges, but all sorts of goods. Any reciprocity agreement which ignored that fact, and was designed to limit trade to special lines as Mr. Landon suggests, would not be an encouragement of trade. It would be a restraint of trade. . . .

But the main point still is that any reciprocity agreement, if it is worth writing, must be an agreement reducing duties on competing goods of some kind. Thus any agreement will give occasion for complaints like those voiced by Mr. Landon. Exactly similar complaints have been heard on this side of the line since the present bargain became operative. Americans are selling more factory goods in Canada, Canadian protectionists say, and that is perfectly true. It was the object of the agreement to promote trade both ways. The two countries can denounce the agreement if they choose and put up the tariff walls again. But no one who advocates that policy can say, as Mr. Landon does, that he wants reciprocity and is all for international trade. On the contrary, he is opposed to reciprocity and all for economic nationalism.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

The Wide Horizon

Toward an Economic Constitution

[Second of Two Articles]

by John Firman Coar

AN ECONOMIC constitution does not signify a "planned" or "managed" economy. It signifies economic self-discipline. This is our need, as politico-civic self-discipline was the great need of earlier centuries. It cannot be satisfied by recourse to politico-civic authority without disloyalty to our deepest instincts. It cannot be satisfied through automatic adjustments of "business" without paying the price of tragic misery. If we are to remain loyal to ourselves and avoid the price of misery, we must define our economic faith as clearly as our forefathers defined their politico-civic faith.

Under the Constitution there emerged an American people. It is a more inclusive community than the American citizenry, and to this extent its growth has been automatic. Its economy is *national*, not merely federal; it is "popular," not merely political. For it is neither the federated economies of forty-eight states, nor the economy of citizens. It is the economy of that new and now fully self-conscious group of which we speak, think and feel as *the American people.*

The organic law of our popular economy has been free enterprise. Loyalty to it has been spontaneous, quite as spontaneous as many a European's loyalty to the state's supreme sovereignty. That loyalty is now challenged, as in Colonial days an earlier loyalty was challenged. Long since, new social relationships began to demand more of free enterprise than lies in the nature of free enterprise to give, and recent experiences have repeated the demand with increasing emphasis. It is now written in red ink. If we would preserve the vitality of free enterprise we must now define it as the fundamental law of our economy. If we would preserve our political Constitution we must complement it with an economic constitution.

Because our politico-civic and our economic community are but different groupings of the same individuals, we find it difficult to understand that a government constituted for the former grouping cannot function as the government of the latter. We even identify the two communities, assume that our federal and our national economy are identical, and employ the terms "the Federal Government" and "the National Government" as though they were synonyms. A head-on collision with our basic concept of government is, of course, inevitable and the argument of constitutional fundamentalists to the effect that free enterprise cannot and should not be regulated at all in the United States, is but the débris of this collision.

But if the policy of federation adopted by our forefathers was a wise policy, why ignore it in this fashion? Just because we now feel ourselves a nation, no more justifies the substitution of the policy of centralization for their policy, than their conception of a Federal Union justifies the repression of our national impulse. To be sure, it will require some of the courage of our forefathers to grasp both horns of the dilemma, and no little of their wisdom so to constitute our economic community that it will function in federation with our politico-civic community. Still just that is our problem.

No definition of free enterprise we as a people may ordain can escape being arbitrary in a measure. But the basis of economic institutions is dynamic. Unlike that of territorial communities, it is a law unto itself, subject to constant changes from within. The basis of territorial communities changes only in response to a force from without. No economic constitution can, therefore, be as rigid as a politico-civic constitution, nor as meticulous in its prescriptions. It must retain some of the flexibility of automatic adjustment.

The driving force in our economy has been individual initiative and enterprise. Never, however, would we have builded in so short a time the vast structure of our economy without the aid of science and invention, and these transformed individual initiative and enterprise into collective initiative and enterprise. Undertakings by municipalities and states, by public utilities, and by other corporations bulk large in the public eye today. Individual enterprise still remains of signal importance, but compared with collective enterprise for service, for service and profit, and for profit, it is far less impressive.

What, then, shall we conclude? This: we are in need of an authority under which collective private enterprise can be incorporated and regulated consistently. This need presents an intricate and difficult problem. For public enterprise, too, enters the picture. A working equation must be found to combine politico-civic conservatism and economic liberalism. Public enterprise for the national weal and private enterprise for the public weal are involved severally and jointly. If America can point the way out of the dangerous entanglement from which a democratic world longs to escape, we shall, indeed, be entitled to speak of the genius of the American people.